110. a. 63
2

ADDRESS

TO THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE

etc. etc.

IN TWO PARTS.

By OBADIA PRIM.

Part Second.

The *first part* contains an Appeal to the Sovereigns of Europe, to Proprietors, Merchants and all Well-wishers of social order — with a sketch of the Conduct of the Legislators of France during the Revolution.

The *second part* contains a Letter to Buonaparte on his Military and Political Conduct — to which are annexed

I°. The Principles of Morality as *decreed and acknowledged* by the different Legislative Bodies of France.

II°. A Summary, in order of dates, of the most remarkable *Crimes committed* since the Beginning of the Revolution — A table of the Contributions, Requisitions, Forced Loans etc.

Enterd at Stationers Hall.

LONDON 1798

sold by G. G. and J. Robinson, Wm. Richardson and Comp.
and all Booksellers in Great-Britain and on the Continent.

ADVICE.

Obadiah Prim respectfully informs the Public, that the second Part of this Work, written in favor of SOCIAL ORDER -- of the SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, and the INTEGRITY OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, has been prohibited by the Government of a large FREE and IMPERIAL City: That the second Part being ready, two months ago to be delivered, like the first, gratis to the Sovereigns and Ministers on the Continent, was seized and confiscated, which necessitated a reimpression in a foreign Country, and occasioned the delay in the publication.

The Edition in English --- and the German translation will be distributed on the Continent, as soon as they can be expedited from London. ----

---

Just published

The following Works in English, French and German.

The Prosperity of Old England, with a Synopsis of the Riches of the English Nation —

The History of some Great Mandarins, with a description of the *true Gallomanie.*

Oh my Country — art thou free? An abridgment of the History of Prudhomme, with a list of a part of *Sanguinary Laws* — of Proconsuls — of Judicial massacres etc. during the reign of the celebrated Convention.

Also in English only:

A Political Review of the present and future State of Europe, divided into fifteen Governments, which are most likely to compose the European Continent.

Political confessions of a true Briton — a true French Republican, and his general Prayer.

Midst the round of Public feasts, routs, balls and orgies, celebrated in honor of thy exploits, wilt thou find leisure to read this letter? Will thy ears, accustomed to the shouts of applause, admiration and accents of flattery, listen for a moment to the shrill voice of naked truth? darest thou attend to it without egoism, or prepossession and grant it some indulgence. I can scarcely hope it!

However the few remarks I wish to make, may not be alto gether unworthy of thy profound consideration, nor of the serious reflection of thy constituents as extravagant in their proceedings as they are boundless in their desire of power of power and tyranny.

Thou art a *sage* philosopher "who appeared only a few hours at the head of conquering armies„ to convince the world no doubt, that philosophy is capable of *every thing*.

Thou wilt certainly not be offended at any of my reflections, as no offence is intended; — plain facts are considered and laid open to the face of the world — facts, which in the paroxism of enthusiastic glory dazzle all thy numerous admirerst at home and abroad, and thereby thou enjoyest unparallelled honor amongst thy equals in the midst of population, intrigue, folly and despotism.

I do not belong to those, who from fashionable prejudices, or blind enthusiasm, wilfully misrepresent what posterity will exhibit in colors of truth I do not subscribe to those who ridicule the victories of thy armies-whoever may wish to deny those triumphs witnessed by all Europe. I leave to hired journalists and gazetteers, to record to us and to after ages, the miracles, and to explain how it was possible after thy own narration that "the greatest armies richly "provided with every thing, fightnig with unexampled valor and in he most "disastrous cases sustained themselves with trifling losses, — how such brave armies "could have been conquered, by strolling hords of soldiers without a leader; unprovided

ADVICE.

Obadiah Prim respectfully informs the Public, that the second Part of this Work, written in favor of SOCIAL ORDER -- of the SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE, and the INTEGRITY OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE, has been prohibited by the Government of a large FREE and IMPERIAL City: That the second Part being ready, two months ago to be delivered, like the first, gratis to the Sovereigns and Ministers on the Continent, was seized and confiscated, which necessitated a reimpression in a foreign Country, and occasioned the delay in the publication.

The Edition in English --- and the German translation will be distributed on the Continent, as soon as they can be expedited from London. ----

---

Just published

The following Works in English, French and German.

The Prosperity of Old England, with a Synopsis of the Riches of the English Nation —

The History of some Great Mandarins, with a description of the *true Gallomanie.*

Oh my Country — art thou free? An abridgment of the History of Prudhomme, with a list of a part of *Sanguinary Laws* — of Proconsuls — of Judicial massacres etc. during the reign of the celebrated Convention.

Also in English only:

A Political Review of the present and future State of Europe, divided into fifteen Governments, which are most likely to compose the European Continent.

Political confessions of a true Briton — a true French Republican, and his general Prayer.

Midst the round of Public feasts, routs, balls and orgies, celebrated in honor of thy exploits, wilt thou find leisure to read this letter? Will thy ears, accustomed to the shouts of applause, admiration and accents of flattery, listen for a moment to the shrill voice of naked truth? darest thou attend to it without egoism, or preposession and grant it some indulgence. I can scarcely hope it!

However the few remarks I wish to make, may not be alto gether unworthy of thy profound consideration, nor of the serious reflection of thy constituents as extravagant in their proceedings as they are boundless in their desire of power of power and tyranny.

Thou art a *sage* philosopher "who appeared only a few hours at the head of conquering armies„ to convince the world no doubt, that philosophy is capable of *every thing*.

Thou wilt certainly not be offended at any of my reflections, as no offence is intended; — plain facts are considered and laid open to the face of the world — facts, which in the paroxism of enthusiastic glory dazzle all thy numerous admirerst at home and abroad, and thereby thou enjoyest unparallelled honor amongst thy equals in the midst of population, intrigue, folly and despotism.

I do not belong to those, who from fashionable prejudices, or blind enthusiasm, wilfully misrepresent what posterity will exhibit in colors of truth I do not subscribe to those who ridicule the victories of thy armies-whoever may wish to deny those triumphs witnessed by all Europe. I leave to hired journalists and gazetteers, to record to us and to after ages, the miracles, and to explain how it was possible after thy own narration that "the greatest armies richly "provided with every thing, fightnig with unexampled valor and in he most "disastrous cases sustained themselves with trifling losses, — how such brave armies "could have been conquered, by strolling hords of soldiers without a leader; unprovided

"with the most necessary things; a troop of cowardly rable, always flying, or slain "in thousands under the the valorous arms of their opponents — how such a "despicable rabble I say, could conquer, triumph, and prescribe laws to their supe- "riors, I leave to others to explain. (*)

To insinuate that such marvellous things could come to pass, by the aid of strong potions *alone*, judiciously distributed before battle, would savor too much of spiritous giddiness, in the writer himself, as if at the desk his head was affected by the same sort of liquor. No General! I perfectly conceive, that a soldier supposing to fight for his country and liberty, is very differently animated from one who is obliged to fight for what he does not *comprehend.* I conceive that the soldier, accustomed *to think. reason*, and *to feel*, will *effect* a much greater purpose, than one trained in cold apathy; that the officer, who in his carreer of glory has preferment in view to become Commander in chief of his army, — or arrive at the highest dignity of his country for which he is combating, — with such views before him, I say he must feel infinitely more ardor to acquire glory, and have less, apprehension of dangers, than he, who must be in constant readiness to risk his life for a *master*, into whose appartment he dares scarcely enter; at whose table he can never be admitted, and who must consequently feel the greater indifference for his country in proportion to the uncertainty he is in, whether his master may not shortly take it in his head, or perhaps be *obliged* to exchange one piece of land for another, in order to effect some fashionable *arrondissement.* Therefore void of prepossession, I admit the whole unfortunate issue of the German operations, and the numerous misfortunes attending the whole war, to be derived from the *same natural causes* mixed with uncommon intrigue and bribery on the part of France. — I consider I say, all those wonderful effects to be so very simple, and natural, that it needs neither predestination of heavenly signs, nor unnatural potions of spirits to explain them.

But General, altho I pay due tribute to truth and to my own conviction: altho I render ample justice and admiration to thy heroism, as well as to the

(*) Such were the expressions of *Buonaparte Italico.*

undaunted courage of thy armies, however painful the effects were to my self, still the common Proverb contains an everlasting truth viz *All is not Gold that shines.* A calm survey of the whole, with all survening circumstances calls back my admiration, within the bounds of reason, and forms a striking contrast to that giddiness of glory, with which thy rulers and officers endeavor from motives of policy, to *intoxicate* the nation at large.

Thou wilt certainly agree with me, that the common soldier, or if thou hadst rather, the *citizen* soldier of every country, does not belong to the class of thy Philosophers, and that he acts not in the best electrified mood by the most artful inspiration, but through irritated passion; thus he does *that*, at which after calm deliberation he shudders. This has been the case in all civil wars, and will be so, as long as the world lasts. — And who can deny but that every citizen soldier having to combat an enemy abroad, to favor parties, or perhaps to excite factions at home, carries a furious spirit of civil war against his foreign enemies: hence General, there is but one circumstance that is extraordinary (viz) *that thy enemies never calculated this certainty.*

The officer owing his *whole existence* to a *sudden change* of revolutionnary measures, which *may* as suddenly blast this hopes of preferment, will *venture his life much sooner* in defence of those measures, than the officer who has nothing to fear from such a change. And here again I find a very natural effect. Mostly chosen from the *ranks* and *files*, or preferred from a Corporal, he is used to that mode of living, unaccustomed to those wants which every officer in a foreign army must learn to dispense with, in order not to delay or impede the speedy enterprise of his troops. — Hence the example of such officers must have a more powerful effect over the soldiery, than they may possibly be aware of themselves. — The former is generally prefered and considered as an extraordinary officer, without an extraordinary cause; the latter preserves his accustomed mode of living and subordination, and both act very *naturally* though with *different* success. Even *the general himself, - when he has no alternative between victory, the guillotine or deportation, what enterprises is he not capable of??*

An army whose officers, besides the want of military discipline; have to dread the suspicions of their Incivism — equal to a sentence of death, — with soldiers that must be kept in a continual enthusiastic fermentation, to prevent resistance to their orders; at the time when their country is beset with dangerous effervessence — soldiers, of whom commanding generals have no other responsibiliry, than that which their own ambitious wishes dictate. — Dost thau General find the effects of their valor miraculous or only natural?

Thou seest that all miracles of this kind will admit explanation like other miracles but not as examples of unparalled courage, or of glorious perseverance! Hence I was obliged to remove the idea of miracles first, in order to be understood in the plain language of simple truth; it is necessary thou shouldst form a proper judgment of thy own nation, as well as of the nations thou hast prescribed laws to, in Italy, to be rectified and *executed* at Rastadt.

To judge merely from the effects of what the French nation *has done*, and of what the German nation has suffered, and *neglected* to do, would be drawing uncertain conclusions; for neither the one, nor the other is a proof of what may happen in future; and what in all likelihood will happen. As to the first, I need only hint at a nation, which, tho not appearing on the theatre of war against thee, has nevertheless carried on campaigns too recent and remarkable, not to strike thine and every body's reollection; — a nation led by its generals as unconcerned as thou didst lead the French, without consideration of certain slaughter and death awaiting them in opposing the enemy in battle, whose trenches they filled with thousands of their dead bodies, without a murmur. (*) According to thy own narrative, one cannot find among this people, *one*, tinctured with those revolutionnary sentiments, to which *alone* thou ascribest the wonderful achievements of thy army. I must further observe, that every battle not gained, but nobly contested by thy enemies, does them infinitely more honor, than thou hast acquired by all the brilliant victories of thy troops — since as thousayest, "thy enemies neither knew the purpose nor the reward which led them

(*) The Russians in storming Oczakov, ost the near 50000 Men.

to slaughter, „ so that they must have been guided by a sentiment of pure *honor* and *duty* — to brave death and carnage, without egotism.

If thou wilt seriously reflect on these circumstances, thou wilt certainly not precipitately force a negociation for a dis*honorable Peace* on a nation, whose ancestors conquered and destroyed the mighty Empire, of the ancient Mistress of the world, and which even in its forsaken situation may become dangerous to thy *new-born* Republic. Thou art versed in History General, and thou knowest that a *subjected nation in not always a conquered one.* Even the Romans were obliged to expiate the blunders of their leaders midst the pikes of the Samnites; but the Romans, did not forget to be avenged. O that devoted Germany! how cruelly is it treated by Frenchmen! Thou knowest General but too well, the causes which blunted the arms of the Empire, — causes which make so many tongues to faulter! But posterity will pronounce a terrible judgment and perhaps thou mayest still hear its voice. Thou art but young General and mayest still experience a number of vicissitudes!

This idea leads me to the consideration of thy political, military and dplomatic talents, and character.

Thou art certainly a very *remarkable man.* Why wouldst thou not become and *remain* a great man? Thou hast too much understanding General not to know, that conquest alone does not constitute what we Quakers call *greatness.*

The opinion of the public began already to split, as soon as thou deprivedst Italy (in imitation of a great Asiatic Despot) of some of its finest ornaments and monuments of arts; and at the same time thou oppressedst its inhabitants with heavy Contributions. Had thy ambition been satisfied with one, or with the other, the public voice would have hailed the moderation of the conqueror. But requisition and plunder at once — to wrest from that nation the necessaries of life — and strip the people of what their ancestors had so highly esteemed during several ages, is too much in the mildest expression — an ignoble action. The Romans it is true did the same thing: but all which that half civilised nation did, was not greatness of soul — dear General!

I myself was one of thy most zealous admirers at that time, within the circle of my connexion, where thy conduct was considered the same as that of every other great public character. I even excused the plundering of those respectable remains of antiquity. — Thou mayest ask, why then this address to thee now?

Thou knowest General how sentiments fluctuate — how opinions are liable to change; therefore thou canst not be surprised, when I assure thee, that thousands of thy own military profession, reading the great exploits of thy valor and conduct in the public papers with admiration and aplause, do now pronounce thy name with disapprobation. How this arises — the following Metaphysical reasoning will explain.

Hast thou General ever been in a situation to feel, or to experience the sensation of a a strong, herculean man, falling with the whole *over-weight* of his physical force on a defenceleſs feeble antagonist, or on a mere infant in comparison with himself? This sensation would be rendered still more poignant from the supposition, that the feeble antagonist, had been publicly and repeatedly called upon, and thereby forcibly involved in the combat by a gigantic man, who suddenly afterwards abandons him. Whether thou wilt find this parable to apply to the present situation of affairs I can not tell; but that the sensation of indignation manifested by all my contrymen is the same in respect to thee, and thy constituents, I can safely affirm.

Thou hast concluded a peace with the most powerful Prince of Germany, and the enfeebled remainder of the Empire, must now bear the whole weight of thy monstrous, *overgrown* Republic!

O General! Fate had assigned unto thee some moments of fortune that thou mightest have become really great, and magnanimous, — even to the latest posterity! — but, alas! Thou didst spurn at the opportunity, which may never again return!

In the voluminous history of man; - among the records of human miseries - of human greatness, — of human crimes, there is not a more splendid character - a more consoling picture, than *moderation* in a conqueror, even in an irrited conqueror!

When in the midst of thy victorious campaign, thou didst suddenly halt, in order to induce thy antagonist the Archduke Charles to a peace, all Europe was struck with amazement! That was the moment to lay the corner stone for the monument of thy greatness.

Here didst thou appear to act with becoming magnanimity! Thy first letter to that Princely General, will remain on record, as having gained thee *more* friends and admirers than the most bloody of thy victories — destroyed enemies.

Many men of military knowledge and experience contend, that prudence, and the safety of thy too rashly advanced columns, necessarily dictated that letter: Its contents however shewed in a very conspicuous point of view thy great talents, which commanded from all parties, the admiration and applause that belonged solely to the young and fortunate warrior, — who in fact seemed to have chained to this triumphal Car the inconstant Goddess. I confess thou hadst moderation or policy enough, (no matter which) to resist the glory of dictating in the Capitol of Rome, or under the walls of Vienna, the Articles of peace to Europe. How sincerely did thanks flow before thy fame, from the hearts of millions of thy fellow creatures, for having *attempted* to heal the bleeding wounds of men at the expence of thy military glory!

Those were the finest — the most splendid moments of thy life, and as such, should thy name have been recorded in the annals of cèlebrated men at the close of the eighteenth century.

But the conduct thou didst soon after adopt, induced the historian to leave a *blank*, which the loud plaudits and acclamations of a blessed age, and generation will supply in an appendix, in order to correct and guide the judgment of posterity.

In the first line of this appendix is placed-thy ever memorable treaty of peace at Campo Formido! This peace was dictated by thy excess of magnanimity! Oh Friend of mankind! How wouldst thou feel — if thou wert numbered among those that are now humiliated, and plundered at Rastadt! — degraded from inherited splendor and greatness?

But general, such a peace on similar conditions, the young Hero Charles would have been happy to conclude had he been in the situation in which thou wast.

There needed only to have been offered him Alsace and Lombardy, and he would have pledged himself, that during *eternal time* (according to the expression of treaties) there should not be fired a gun on the part of the House of Austria, nor on that of the holy German Empire. against France.

In thy *Arrondissement-Circum-cision or Circum-re-volution* thou mightest have found some river or other *natural frontier*. At all events Austria and the Empire would have *retrieved* those, which France unprovoked had wrested from them, through its over-officiousness in interfering with the dissentions of the Corps Germanic, of which it always *awailed* itself. — These *frontiers* I say would not have been *unnatural*.

Mark well the consequence Citizen General! For the honor of Mankind, we may still hope there are but few monsters in the world, who under similar circumstances, would not have prefered a thousand times, peace to war; especially as by the experience of many ages, the greatest conquerors are convinced that the most successful war, is but a precarious warfare.

Thy modest Letter to the Archduke, compared to the *insolent* demands of the evacuation of Mentz, — of the Rhine Schantz, — of the whole Country on the left of the Rhine; which were taken by force of arms, during the issue of a solemn treaty of peace; — I say the comparison made, it does not evince that greatness of soul either within thy own breast, — or within that of the present Rulers of France, which the enemy had nearly given ye all credit for.

Thus thy Epistolary professions, are *reduced* to mere Common place terms, and will exhibit to prosterity more the cunning of an Italian, and the insolence of a French-man, than the honest Frankness of a Conqueror of Italy *Buonaparte Italico*.

From

From this time wast thou engaged as a negociator of peace, for Italy and for Germany, the honor and glory of healing the wounds of bleeding Europe was assigned to thee.

But dear Gèneral, thou didst proceed in thy operations like a surgeon General, in a field Hospital, who, in circumstances of very slight fractures or bruises, orders arms and legs, without hesitation to be amputated in order to save expence to his sovereign master, as well as to encrease the profits to himself and the commissaries. In the new dictionary of revolution, and aggrandizement, *arms*, *legs*, and even *heads*, are considered as *protuberances* in nature. What Republican will deny but thou hast adopted this system of *arrondissement* and *circum-amputation* in the preliminaries of peace, by lopping off members of the states bordering on thy celebrated Republic?

I need not remind thee how adroitly and successfully this system has been practised in Spain, Flanders, Holland, Prussia, and in Italy, and which is now practising in Switzerland and Germany; — but Frenchmen have ever been renowned for their science in *Surgery*.

I would advise thee General to apply the same remedies in regard to thy favorite Mistress, whose deformity stands much in need of Circum-amputation. — Behold her *hump-back*, her unatural arms, legs, head; her false rumps and artificial noses; one would indeed suppose she was bedecked to accompany *thee* General *to a Maskarade*, *which may be exhibited a few years longer*.

Before thy real merit can be properly appreciated we must strictly examine thee in thy deplomatic operations; mark General. — Thou dost endeavour to procure to thy adopted country, national frontiers, which thou sayest nature has marked out for it — and thou securest by a capital river the natural defence of this frontier. And to shew thy moderation, thou insistest on thine enemies indemnifying thee for all the expences thy Mistress has heen at in combating them, by ceding territory to her which she does not want. Sueh demands breathe a *dictatorial tone* General, when in the giddiness of triumph, thousands of enthus-

castic Frenchmen do loudly claim them; only as signs of their great generosity and moderation. Nobody who is acquainted with the human heart, especially one who knows the instability of the French character, and its extremes can be astonished. But General, thou who hast excited the attention of Millions, — who hast raised the expectation of sovereigns and of countries — Thou I say and the French Legislators and Directors, should be of different sentiments. As to thy self I dare say thou *wouldst be* so, if that great *national inebriation*, — those thick fumes of national glory, did not envellop thee, and obstruct thy calm philosophical reflexion. To seek the unchangeable frontier in a river, which nature no doubt destined for two different opposite nations, is the only argument of weight for thy proceeding; as one or the other of these two countries may *sometimes be in want of fresh water*. This argument however is the only one that can plead in thy favor. But *dear bought experience* reasons against thy demands, because most countries possess exclusively both shores of some river, at least where the breadth of it is not very considerable.

Now General I beg leave to ask thee, if thy great philosophical mind does not tell thee, that the most natural — the most secure frontier of a country are not the *difference* of *Laws*, *Religion*, *Manners*, *Education*, *Prejudices etc.* which, — all of which — thounow proposest *to wash away by the current of a River.*

Such General is the enlightened policy *of the age, and thy own. Hence thy only argument* for a natural frontier falls to the ground. We will examine thy political and military reasoning, *why the Rhine should mark a new frontier to the mighty Republic of France.*

Politically considered, a navigabe river is the most *improper* of all frontiers, between two powerful nations; for in the navigation thereof we shall find a most inexhaustible source of quarrels and misunderstandings, which will be daily arrising, and which never can happen where woods, mountains and a space of land, mark the boundaries. Hence General I conclude that thy favorite offspring of nature is to be found only on the Map, — Or rather in the *Ta-*

bleau of political Convenience. But let us consider it as a strong military defence! Alas General, it is but a too melancholy truth for Germany, Italy and for all Europe, that thy *own exploits* have destroyed thy *own arguments*; - thou hast clearly proved that the strongest Rivers are but feeble barriers against a determined enemy; and the old monarchy of France has convinced the world, that a *double chain* of fortifications raised on the plan of the celebrated Vauban round a country, is a *much surer* rampart against invasion — for the monarchy of France during 1200 years always *gained*, but never *lost any* of its territory. To crown the falacy of thy reasonings thy masters have trumpeted fourth in all the Journals, a terrible expedition under thy command against England. If this expedition dear General, be not a mere *French Fanfaronade* it must be either the enterprise of *madmen*, or thy own arguments turn out to be the effect of *insanity*; for, if the dashing waves of a deep sea, and the thunder of a tremendous fleet, with above 20,000 heavy guns, and a chain of *terrible clifs* do not form, in *thy all encompassing opinion*, a secure frontier against the flat bottomed Boats under thy command. What security canst thou in common sense, expect from the *river Rhine*, which in the widest part is not above a quarter of an hour crossing, and which is frozen over every winter; with what facility the rivers on the Continent may be traversed, thy army has frequently shewn; and I trust General thou art too modest to suppose, that the passing of a River can be effected by Frenchmen *only*.

I have before hinted at the source of their miracles. Here the question follows what dost thou mean to do? Wilt thou keep all the old french fortifications in a state of defence, and those new ones on the Rhine also? In this case thy new Acquisitions, would eat half the Revenues of thy great Republic, and the approaching peace, would prove of little advantage to France. Or would thy plan of defence apply to the new frontiers alone. A *demarcation line* of this sort requires immense sums; — the old fortifications would become magazines for vermin, and moulder away faster than they were raised. How soon such a defensive

Cordon may be broken through has been experienced more than once by the Emperor Joseph and by the late King of Prussia.

The following consideration is also a very important one.

The first enemy breaking his way through such frontier demarcations, would not enter into *Champagne Pouilleuse* to perish with famine — he would find himself in a country where his armies would live well, and perhaps would take advantage of the occasion as much as thy armies have done. He would find his country-men, - his native language — his religion, manners etc. — thus it is natural to suppose that the greater part having tasted of *true* french liberty, or which is the same thing of anarchy, would assist him in his further advance in the Republic. Hence thy adopted country will be open to a thousand invasions, which under its former government and frontiers it could bid defiance to, - and thus the advantage will necessariliy be on the side of the Empire -- thy present enemy

It is possible General that thy enlightened Officers, together with thy *esteemed self*, should never have laid before the five Directors similar reflections for their serious consideration — for the fate and tranquility of Europe, the repose and happiness of millions is kept *at stake by a dishonorable peace with the Empire.*

We will now proceed to the consideration of the indemnification, which thou requirest for the expences of the war! —

If new acquisitions of territory do not bring a *certain positive profit*, and advantage to the conqueror, they cannot be an indemnification: but that these new acquisitions will be a *disadvantage* to France, I have already shewn and shall render it still more striking to thy self. The few remarks I mean to make, may not be altogether unworthy of the attention of thy government.

Whoever has effected, or acquired a certain purpose, which in his own opinion, "is beyond all estimation,, it is contrary to reason and common sense to talk of *indemnification*, or else he destroys that romantic Idea of value which he attached to his acquisition, and by which he is animated; he extinguishes that *Holy flaming spirit* of liberty, not only in his high sounding proclamations

but also in his *actions!* He destroys the idea of the love of justice, generosity and fraternity when he asks indemnification where *fate* and *good fortune* have been his precursors. Thou knowest General that the German Empire has already bled *too much* in a strange-cause, strange indeed! (I speak in thy own spirit) for certainly it was not so much the mere sequestration of the German territories in Alsace as thy own lucky Cruisades for universal liberty, in opposing what thou wast pleased to call a cruisade of the German powers against France, that forced the Empire to *arm in defence of itself.* Now mark the contrast General. Thou hast proclaimed in the name of the grand Republic (*whose most formidable apostle thou hast proved*) to all the nations of Europe and in the face of Heaven, -- thy great benevolence, justice, moderation and generosity. Thou, - who hast so often preached the propogation of universal happiness, wilt thou, *flaming Philanthrope,* now fill the cup of German-misfortunes, by demanding indemnification from a people who already have sacrificed so many *Milliards* to thy armies and to the French Government, for *nothing!* This sacrifice was made to a Republic which has also spent many millions, but for which, according to all thy triumphal assertions thou hast received not only *all,* but even *much more* than thou and thy Government wanted at the commencement of the Revolution. Hence what sort of indemnification, canst thou with justice exact from the German Empire? — Lands? The Republic has lost none; on the contrary it has gained *more* than it will be able to govern in time of peace.

Money? — Look over the numerous lists of the grievous contributions, — the enormous requisitions of all kinds forced upon the German Princes and all surrounding nations. Thou wilt be struck with amazement at the *sum total!* Men? alas General! count over the number of the *new* subjects and tributaries. The subjected Germans alone (whose gallic-patriotism may not be quite established), will balance the loss of those *genuine* Republicans, who have fallen victims to their own enthusiasm But perhaps thou wishest to act up to that iron policy, which thou thyself, hast so often pourtrayed in the blackest colours, with the epithet of tyrannic policy — never considering the *quality* but the *quantity*, or number of subjects! And thus

wouldst thou encourage that policy to sell, or banish thousands of the *children* of the country, whose fathers and successors have, during so many ages manifested unshaken fidelity to the Government? Or wouldst thou exchange them against as many strangers, - strangers in education, in religion, in language and in manners. — Strangers perhaps animated with feelings directly opposite to thy own; but who occupy territory in a *convenient situation for barter.*

But General, take care, such a conduct, such policy, such indemnifications may have a dangerous tendency; and may cost thy dear Republic more men and property than has yet done this terrible Revolution. What impresssion dost thou think a repetition of similar demands and similar requisitions will make on the minds of surrounding nations? — France has given a terrible example to the world, what may be effected by inciting the public opinion of a nation, no matter whether it be roused by conviction or by delusion!

When thou didst clear those barriers which nature seemed to have marked for the security of thine enemies, they seeing the facility with which thou didst come upon them were struck with amazement and retreated; public opinion, public fame, and dread, were thy strongest *avant-guard*, Like the ark of the covenant in the Tabernacle, both had one and the same effect, whether *Hebrews* or *Frenchmen*. This most formidable avant-guard of all thy victories — this blessed child of nature, of thy own bosom-*Public-Opinion!* wouldst thou risk it at present to be cast off, and abandoned by its own Parents and Godfathers? Or dost thou conceive that this thy adopted hopeful child, may prove *dangerous* hereafter to the welfare of the grand Republic — or even to these tributary states of thy own begetting, as well as of thy own safety? By the Proceedings at Rastadt one would suppose thou didst favor and execute both those contrary arguments. However that be, the time is now arrived when Public-Opinion will fix itself with regard to thy candor, or thy duplicity; — the time is at hand to fix the ordeal which posterity will pronounce on thy great revolution, and the time is fast approaching when thou art to reap the fruits of all thy labors; - thou wilt enjoy esteem unsullied, content of mind, hap-

piness and glory! — or,-but no!-perhaps providence may avert the dreadful alternative, which all thy most successful predecessors and cotemporaries have unfortunately and so unworthily shared. Thy victories valiant General, have enabled the Rulers of France to act *for a short time* without passion, tyranny, fear or despair: the present Law-givers of France were the first to act without restraint, for they had not to *chuse between the Guillotine and their conscience — between Public duty and a treacherous dagger;* but from the moment of this unrestrained liberty, every thought, word and action of theirs, will *be scrutinized* by posterity and be judged by the severest characters in the criminal book of laws, of morality, and religion; for, from the moment of their full liberty, they are the more strictly accountable to Heaven and their Country, for every drop of blood *spilt* — for *every shilling robbed* and *every hair that is hurt*, on the head of innocent beings, — within the *extensive* jurisdiction of their great authority.

From the moment of the establishment of this great principle, so industriously preached about, there was not an act of violence which needed to form the dreadful contrast to their professions; for, from that time, the Universe at large, can form a judgment of every action of the Revolutionary Rulers. On that judgment will ultimately depend the fate, welfare and *future existence* of the Grand Republic.

The popular political preachers and apostles, subordinated by the Republic, no doubt gained the hearts of millions by adroitly contrasting the new Rights of man and principles with odious Court politics. They painted the contrast in such stricking characters, so favorable on their part, and so terrible on that of sovereigns, that mankind, at first supposed these new apostles of liberty were *messengers sent from Heaven, as Ministers to procure happiness to Men on Earth.*

But their doctrine proved very *pharisaical*, the disciples were deceived betrayed, they found to their sorrow and sufferings, that thy five Parisian Directors, could act infinitely *more* tyrannical and perfidious, than ever did five ministers under Louis XIV or any of his predecessors.

Since the abolition of the pain of Death and of the Gabelles, it is notorious that *more blood* has been shed and *more treasures* wasted to support the unlimited authority of five men, in order to generate new plans of *circum-re-volution arrondissement* etc. in Italie and Germany, - than all the bloody wars of that most extravagant Monarch. When it is observed that the new chimerical plan of nominating distant Rivers as natural Frontiers, will open continual sources of contention and warfare at the expence of the happiness of millions of surrounding People; when I say these *inevitable* misfortunes are hovering over the most populous quarter of the Globe, and occasioned by the caprice and ill-pleasure of a few tyrants can mankind refrain from pouring forth the *full* measure of their execrations, or from invoking the curses of posterity on the vile authors of such manifold evils and unheard of cruelties? Can they refrain from endeavouring, on all occasions to recover those inheritances, they enjoyed from their forefathers, -- which have been so unjustly, so violently wrested from them by a lawless neighbour? And will not the conquerors act after thy example, adopt thy circum - re-volutionary system, and thus by planting the seeds of fresh contention on the contrary side of thy rivers they will command the whole space from that to the next river and so on untill he possess all thy dear Republic. The situation of Wesel in like manner will claim the whole territory between the Rhine and the Weser; some spot near the city of Hameln will claim the space between the Weser and the Elbe; thus by passing one River after another, and naming the *furthest* always as the *most natural* frontier to France, Frenchmen may go on from one River to another, they may overrun all Germany, Russia and Siberia and when arrived amongst the Kamptchatkans there thou mayest find ample scope for thy talents in the *Revolutionnary* and *Civilising* system; and perhaps thou wilt then be satisfied with the Strait of Bering and say that is *our proper Frontier* on the East.

However flattering the present plans of Aggrandizement may be to the present Rulers of France, the more enlightened part of the nation are *far* from approving them; they foresee from the events in ancient and modern history, whither such inordinate aggrandizement may lead a Country.

But

But General suppose thy country should *be attacked* before the execution of thy noble plan? If in spite of the natural frontier of the Rhine, the Germanic-Corp should be *roused* to avenge the dishonor, with which thou art *overwhelming* it? Suppose the tables to be turned! If France should still be ruled by factious parties, which are daily *undermining* each other, and Germany with its united forces, or indeed with those of its most powerful Princes, would act with vigor; if moreover some of thy miraculous sources should dry up and afford these forces a passage, as the Israelites had over the red sea, what will become of thy *Circum-re-volutionary* plans? This is not at all unlikely to happen, if thou persistest in thy project of arrondissement.

Should those questions excite *a smile?* I will ask thee a more serious one — If twenty years ago, any man could have supposed that Republican Frenchmen would at the close of this century, have reproached the *free-born* sons of Great Britain with abject slavery, and implicit submission to a spirited, determined minister, whom they call a despotic one, — I say if any one could have *foretold* such things, would it not have appeared *more extravagant* than my simple suppositions do to thee? Had any person ventured ten years ago, to predict, "that within seven years the splendid Monarchy of France would be demolished; that the great and noble descendants of Henry IV and Louis XIV would end their lives on an ignominious scaffold, or err almost destitute in foreign countries, that nine tenths of the mighty Nobles, Priests and of the respectable Inhabitants *were to* be destroyed — would not I say such a *phrophet* have been locked up in a Mad-house? — Nevertheless all these and *many* more melancholic things have come to pass. I do not wish to become a prophet in regard to the fate of France; but General according to thy own principles, thou canst not deny the *possibility* of a continuation of those horrors, which have been perpetrated in thy country during this Revolution? Art thou sure that in the *overthrow* of factions, the worst men will not always triumph over the best?

No General this is not in the nature of things! for when crimes and bloodshed have been heaped upon crimes and blood shed, — even some of the criminals themselves *must* fall victims to the envy and jealousy of the others; — thus every change

Since the abolition of the pain of Death and of the Gabelles, it is notorious that *more blood* has been shed and *more treasures* wasted to support the unlimited authority of five men, in order to generate new plans of *circum-re-volution arrondissement* etc. in Italie and Germany, - than all the bloody wars of that most extravagant Monarch. When it is observed that the new chimerical plan of nominating distant Rivers as natural Frontiers, will open continual sources of contention and warfare at the expence of the happiness of millions of surrounding People; when I say these *inevitable* misfortunes are hovering over the most populous quarter of the Globe, and occasioned by the caprice and ill-pleasure of a few tyrants can mankind refrain from pouring forth the *full* measure of their execrations, or from invoking the curses of posterity on the vile authors of such manifold evils and unheard of cruelties? Can they refrain from endeavouring, on all occasions to recover those inheritances, they enjoyed from their forefathers, -- which have been so unjustly, so violently wrested from them by a lawless neighbour? And will not the conquerors act after thy example, adopt thy circum - re-volutionary system, and thus by planting the seeds of fresh contention on the contrary side of thy rivers they will command the whole space from that to the next river and so on untill he possess all thy dear Republic. The situation of Wesel in like manner will claim the whole territory between the Rhine and the Weser; some spot near the city of Hameln will claim the space between the Weser and the Elbe; thus by passing one River after another, and naming the *furthest* always as the *most natural* frontier to France, Frenchmen may go on from one River to another, they may overrun all Germany, Russia and Siberia and when arrived amongst the Kamptchatkans there thou mayest find ample scope for thy talents in the *Revolutionnary* and *Civilising* system; and perhaps thou wilt then be satisfied with the Strait of Bering and say that is *our proper Frontier* on the East.

However flattering the present plans of Aggrandizement may be to the present Rulers of France, the more enlightened part of the nation are *far* from approving them; they foresee from the events in ancient and modern history, whither such inordinate aggrandizement may lead a Country.

But

But General suppose thy country should *be attatked* before the execution of thy noble plan? If in spite of the natural frontier of the Rhine, the Germanic-Corp should be *roused* to avenge the dishonor, with which thou art *overwhelming* it? Suppose the tables to be turned! If France should still be ruled by factious parties, which are daily *undermining* each other, and Germany with its united forces, or indeed with those of its most powerful Princes, would act with vigor; if moreover some of thy miraculous sources should dry up and afford these forces a passage, as the Israelites had over the red sea, what will become of thy *Circum-re-volutionary* plans? This is not at all unlikely to happen, if thou persistest in thy project of arrondissement.

Should those questions excite *a smile?* I will ask thee a more serious one — If twenty years ago, any man could have supposed that Republican Frenchmen would at the close of this century, have reproached the *free-born* sons of Great Britain with abject slavery, and implicit submission to a spirited, determined minister, whom they call a despotic one, — I say if any one could have *foretold* such things, would it not have appeared *more extravagant* than my simple suppositions do to thee? Had any person ventured ten years ago, to predict, "that within seven years the splendid Monarchy of France would be demolished; that the great and noble descendants of Henry IV and Louis XIV would end their lives on an ignominious scaffold, or err almost destitute in foreign countries, that nine tenths of the mighty Nobles, Priests and of the respectable Inhabitants *were to* be destroyed — would not I say such a *phrophet* have been locked up in a Mad-house? — Nevertheless all these and *many* more melancholic things have come to pass. I do not wish to become a prophet in regard to the fate of France; but General according to thy own principles, thou canst not deny the *possibility* of a continuation of those horrors, which have been perpetrated in thy country during this Revolution? Art thou sure that in the *overthrow* of factions, the worst men will not always triumph over the best?

No General this is not in the nature of things! for when crimes and blood-shed have been heaped upon crimes and blood shed, — even some of the criminals themselves *must* fall victims to the envy and jealousy of the others; — thus every change

of scene will produce fresh attempts to restore order, and justice, at *least* for a while. This we have witnessed in the bloody Reign of Roberspierre and of his successors; and who will deny but similar changes *must* happen, as long as France remains a Republic, for it is not in the spirit of modern Frenchmen, long to bear the iron sceptre of *five* or of *five hundred despots*, their equals in rank and birth, especially after they have judged the Golden crown of *one* King, a descendant from the most illustrious Race of men, to be too heavy and oppressive.

The party divisions in France, may in a short time become as useful to the Powers of Germany, as the dissentions in Flanders Holland and Germany have been to the ruling factions of the Republic. Thy Rastadt-peace, promises a great deal for this purpose. Thou knowest the symptoms of discontent, which manifested themselves in those countries, and on which the French built all their hopes of a successful invasion; because, some imprudent courtiers had declared these symptons to be rebellion. — This spirit of discontent in the breast of Germans, differs as widely from the real sentiments of *indignation* now manifested by them, as *darkness* from *light*. This sentiment general, will be nourished, by that wisdom and justice which the German Princes, *owe* to their Ancestors, whose honor and fame are now tainted so very ignominiously by Frenchmen. Such consequences thou canst neither foresee nor prevent; because they are full as naturally miraculous as thy own victories. Thou hast certainly endangered the future safety of thy great Mistress, for no man of *true* foresight and discernment, having the history of Europe before his eyes, can deny that all those extensive acquisitions *must* weaken and destroy the great Republic, infinitely more speedily than the Roman conquests did *ruin* that Empire. The high sounding Republican doctrine, of generosity, humanity; that disdain for conquest, etc. which have been practised by thy legislators, rulers and armies, must have a retroactive effect, on the surrounding nations; more especially on *those* which have been so grossly injured and dishonored by the perfidy, plunder and carnage of Frenchmen. —

It is self-evident General, that all the newly subjected people will, either remain faithfully attached to their own original customs and prejudices, —

or be seized with the *Holy flame of French Liberty!* In the first case, which appears the *most probable*, they will become a very dangerous acquisition heartily despising their Usurpers, and seize the first opportunity to throw off their Yoke. For it cannot be reasonably supposed, that a people whom the unprovoked scourge of war has oppressed with *six years* enormous Requisitions of all kinds, will be induced to plant the tree of liberty from any other motive, than that of putting an end to such unparalleled despotism. The few out-casts who may have fled to Paris demanding *incorporations*, are no more the real Organs of their nations, than the notorious *Paine* is the Organ of *Englishmen.*

But to make the contrast still more striking, thou mayest *verily* suppose "that all subjected nations planting the *tree of liberty*, are playing the same religious-farce, with some savages in India, *lighting their torches* to a *well known evil spirit*, not from love, honor or esteem; but merely to *guard* against the *cursed* mischief they endured, and which it is *continually meditating*." In the latter case — the voracious flame of *Holy liberty*, becomes still more dangerous if possible to the existence of thy Republic: Thou knowest but too well General, that this violent flame of liberty, derives its chief fuel from *enthusiastic patriotism*, and altho thou art not accused of being possessed of that virtue in favor of thy native country, (Corsica), yet, if thou canst call in question the truth of my assertion, ask every true french Republican, whether, to *gain the liberty of the Universe* he would draw his sword in the cause of Germany, Italy or Corsica? Amongst all thy republicans, General, thou wouldst not meet with *one* in ten millions who with the talents so eminently conspicuous in thee, would do, one hundredth part for the Island of Corsica what thou hast done for France, supposing these countries in a reversed situation. Ask every Frenchman, whether, notwithstanding the many oaths by which he has abjured Royalty and plighted his solemn, eternal hatred against Kings; I say ask him, whether he would not prefer a thousand times, to live in a well regulated limitted Monarchy, under one of the illustrious branches of the Bourbons, than bend his neck under the iron Sceptre of five *English Dutch, German or Italian*-Jacobins, Moderates or Terrorists? If according to thy own

doctrine, *the Holy-Flame of liberty must be lighted and fed by the Holy-oil of patriotism* — the subjected Germans, however much they might wish for french liberty, will abhor to be ruled by Frenchmen, or by any other foreign nation. Either this consequence is *perfectly just*, or all thy own doctrine *perfectly false*. In the former case, the Holy-spirit of patriotism, *catching fire* among the oppressed Germans, Italians and Flemings, will be still more *terrible* in its effects than it has been in France; but this terror will naturally manifest itself, not on its own country-men, but chiefly *on those*, who have been organising such fine plans of *circum-re-volution etc.*, — and of which thou art the Captain General. I need go no further, as thy own penetrating mind, General, will easily suggest to thee, the number of Evils which thou, thy friends and thy great Mistress would have to expect, nay certainly *must* expect, should the proceedings at Rastadt *begin* to blow the sparks of indignation, into a flame of vengeance.

Such a prospect is neither brilliant or consoling to France, or to Europe! What might not on the contrary have been effected by the great Buonoparte. The undisturbed peaceable possessions of all the inherited dominions — the surrounding neighbourhood of so many smaller tributary-states, which by their number and seperate interests might have frustrated any dangerous enterprises of rival-neighbours; — above all, the *general confidence* and *esteem* of *most* Frenchmen and foreigners, — would have proved the strongest and most secure frontiers of the Republic. Thy satiety, moderation and justice would have imposed silence on the most corrupted policy, and conquered the *hearts* instead of excited the *dread* of most nations in the Universe.

This would have been *a laurel to* thy Triumph! — the *crown* to thy Victories! — Thus would the name of *Buonoparte* have been handed down to succeeding generations, a *sublime example* of human wisdom and dignity! Who would have dared to calumniate that council which, after so many conquests, had been able to conquer its own ambition. Thou mightest have attained unto a height of glory, General, which no mortal man ever attained before! And what art thou at present? In the most favorable point of view, — on the brilliant side of thy character,

thou art but „a Dictator to nations, — more numerous, warlike, and *far superior* in phisical power and force to thy own." – but unfortunately – *disunited amongst themselves!*

Charles XII possessed most of thy qualities and talents, and at thy age, had perhaps gained as *many* victories, with *inferior* numbers; and thou knowest how one of the favorite French - authors used to call him. Without establishing an absolute analogy, I must affirm, "that there is a great probability of a person becoming a Knight-Errant under the banners and standard of liberty." I wish only General to lead thy natural penetration to remark "that the trophies of thy victories with which national enthusiasm has adorned the Pantheon can never lead posterity astray in its judgment on thy conduct and professions!" As for the fame of a conqueror, thou dost possess it according to the number of thy warriors, and the number of conquests; — but the character of dictator both in Italy and Germany, thou owest not to the number of guns and bayonnets, but solely to the quality and conduct of thy antagonists, whom I shall take the liberty to advise studying in future, the Motto of a *Dutch Ducat* viz „*Concordia res parvæ crescunt.*"

Dost thou suppose „the miracle to prescribe laws to far superior but terrified nations" to be a singular one in history?

Thanks to the European politics! We have seen a striking example in an insignificant Algirine *Pirate*, assuming the *same* dictatorial tone *within* the port of Cadix, which the French ministers have *assumed* at Paris, Lisle, and are now *breathing* at Rastadt. Will posterity be influenced by the pompous motives so industriously held forth, and propagated, in thy numerous manifestos and proclamations of „Universal liberty and fraternity", which in fact have proved nothing more, or less, than *Universal Libertinizing, Revolutionizing and Republicanizing*; the sad fruits of which, millions have to bewail already. Thou knowest General, it is the same with Religious opinions! Neither of them *can, or ought to be forced into belief or practice.* Thy doctrines expressly forbid *forced opinions*, on any class of men, — much less on the *Illustrious* majesty of the common People, whose supreme ideas and conceptions generally change as frequently in one *day*, as they *may happen to be* harangued by different favorite Apostles.

The historians the most favorable to french liberty, will hesitate to record thy high and lofty "system of restoring liberty amongst oppressed nations- they will hesitate I say to record without a blush, the *notorious* truth of the Venitians, having their liberty restored, confirmed, and afterwards *wrested* from them". This Alas, will cast a very *black lustre* on the brilliant Civic-Crown of a Buonaparte! Perhaps it may be replied that Venice was necessary to thy plan of *circum re-volution*; but General „to circum-revolutionize states", does not belong to thy mission, as a high minister of peace. —

Neither does it appear in thy *sublime* professions! These with thy *actions* clash in "most disharmonious melody". But General, thou as a man of the World, a man of Learning — and Wisdom; thou hast surely in mind the proverb — *Like Master like Man.* This harmonizes exactly, as the repeated delusive declaration of the French legislators, „Not to make conquests" with the „Incorporation of the left border of the Rhine" and the numerous foreign states already incorporated. In the moral sense of the word, it is as much like the „Hangman „who passes the cord about the neck of an innocent victim, professing friend „ship and generosity and at the same time, apologizing for the disagreeable neces- „sity of incommoding him". But morality, faith, honor or *polity* dear General, are very *different* things; — this no man has proved to the world more clearly than thyself, in thy truly heroic exploits and negociations.

As for thy *professed expedition* against England. I am one of the number General, who cannot believe thee to be sincere — as it would abate considerably our great ideas of thy prudence and sagacity. However thy purpose to „destroy the British Government" carries the *same notoriety* with it — as virtue does its own reward.

If thou hadst any real intention to invade England, thou couldst not have devised a more effectual plan to *frustate it,* than the dismembermented, of the different European states, especially those of Germany; for, all the discontent the disaffected, and even the desperate defenders *white boys* etc. will join the English Government, against an invasion by Frenchmen, whom they Know from woful

experience of the six last years, to have nothing but "*pillage of property, conquest of territory in view.**) If, believing thy own doctrine of patriotism is infallible, — if thou wilt call to mind the narrow escape thou and thy army had in the Austrian dominions, where that *public-spirit* is yet in its infancy, which in Great Britain has taken *root* above two centuries, thou wilt certainly agree, that the most violent Irish rebels and British jacobins, would sooner see all Frenchmen with thee at their head *drowned*, than live one day under the glorious reign of thy well tried *Liberty*". If thou judgest from the sentiments of the few out-cast British and *Irish traitors*, thou wilt with all thy learning and experience discover "that thou art still ignorant of the public spirit of Britons". In short thy numerous plans of incorporation and *circum-re-volution etc.* furnish all thy enemies with those *very* Arms which have gained thee half thy battles, and victories, I mean „*Public opinion*, which French intrigue *studied to excite*, by pompous protestations" but to which thy actions formed a striking contrast.

This Public Opinion, however much it has been in thy favor, is now changing sides. Mark the effect which French liberty has produced at different times. When a certain notorious manifesto, *composed* by Frenchmen, was propagated under a *respectable signature*, at the provoked invasion of France: every Briton — every thinking man on the Continent, felt an honest indignation at the expressions; — it was read — *dispised* and *forgotten.* But when on the other hand, with the meanest artifice, and deceitful protestations of disinterestedness, moderation, and sincerity; — with a brilliant display of every social virtue, the hearts of the greater part of thine enemies were conquered, in order to *lame* their arms and *blunt* their swords, the "Hypocrite throws off the mask, and falls at once, on *defenceless men and open places*" — the picture is so horrible — so diabolically horrible — that it strikes the mind of man with lasting impression, and the sentiment of horror, indignation and vengeance must pass from generation, to generation.

This General, is but a faint idea of the feelings of every true briton, — of every true patriot in Europe, — at the unparalleled perfidy of thy French rulers.

*) The Directory has just assigned the payment of the *last* loan *on the Bank of England!*

Would it not have been a thousand times better to have *evinced* some sparks of real sincerity and moderation, which thou and thy masters have so much preached about, and to have established the *basis* of a reasonable treaty of general peace at Paris, or at Lisle — to effect which, Great Britain made such liberal overtures? Would it not have been the regeneration of the mangled trade and credit of thy country, to have secured to it, "a peace honorable to all parties?" Would it not have been better to enjoy the former peaceful navigation and commerce of Europe — to have restored the annihilated manufactures, — to have re-established the ruined finances of thy country, — to have healed the *broken* hearts of many millions of human beings? Now general would not these advantages have overbalanced the value of the *left shore* of the Rhine — or the alluring expectation of the pillage of England?

And thou brave General thou wouldst have acquired the blessings and thanks of the present and *future* ages, instead of the execrations and curses, which the unheard of cruelties and rapacity of the French Rulers, will for ever draw upon thy adopted country. But this is not all:

The dangerous impression Citizen General, must operate the same on thy own nation, in the *grossly* abused name of which, all horrors have been committed. The consequence is certain and unavoidable! for, *whoever commits a shameful injustice in my favour to day*, — *will not hesitate to morrow, to commit one to my prejudice. And he who one day commits treason to an Enemy, may with the same good grace do the like, in betraying his friend and Country man.*

If every reasonable Frenchman, dared to *unbosom* his conscience and publish his real thoughts, on the Revolution, — on the war and conquests, — a wonderful majority would appear against them, and the Directorial Thrones, would *shake*; Twenty nine out of thirty millions of Frenchmen would curse and execrate the Revolution, and all its abettors, — as much as an Orleans, a Roberspierre and the bloody Tribunal, have been reprobated by all mankind.

Nothing

Nothing can produce so speedily a federation against usurpt authority as the certain conviction, the woful experience of power being grossly abused; and this can never be more effectually the case than in committing *unjust, impolitic and overbearing* injuries, against neighbouring nations. This leaves a dangerous source for future wars, which must ultimately ruin the most powerful states.

These truths General, disclose themselves in the breast of every man; it needs not a second or third person to excite our attention: even the shortest sighted of thy Legislators whose brains seem turned at the great character the ministers of France are now performing at Rastadt, I say even he may perhaps, return from his delirium of glory and recover his sober senses; and when he comes to behold clearly the dangers which hover round about — and those which keep lurking within the bosom of the Republic, his reflection will sink under a load of sorrow and regret for his past folly.

In what a reversed point of view dost thou stand Citizen General! From what a pinnacle of emminence hast thou precipitated thyself.

When France decreed the pain of death to whoever should propose peace whilst the Enemy occupied a single foot of its territory, it *was noble*, it was courageous! If a similar punishment had been decreed against any one proposing to *invade* or *incorporate* one foot of foreign territory, with the Republic, the present and succeeding generations, would have pronounced the name of France with esteem and veneration. But what is France now? A State, which, with superior forces and resources, has invaded, conquered and overturned a number of surrounding nations, more by its falacious promises than by force of arms, — and finally it dictates insolent terms of peace, to *those* who are the least able to defend thenselves! All this and still more was effected by a smaller and much poorer state under Frederic second; and were we to draw an exact parallel between their respective resources and strength — between the public opinion of nations and of governments about the *middle* and at the *close* of the present century, — the comparison would be considerably against the honor and glory of republican France.

Posterity will no doubt read the annals of both states with astonishment; but admiration will follow the noble endeavours, the valor, the heroic fortitude, and perseverance of a Prince, who was his own counsellor-his own Saviour; — but a sentiment of horror must accompany the reading of the French revolution. For, in every leaf — in every page, in every line he beholds the *traces of murder, pillage — of numberless unheard of attrocities*, — all which, Citizen General, seem to be marked with the seal of thy *approbation.*

This expression may appear harsh to the ears of a great Conqueror: but answer me General — hast thou not generated in Italy, Holland, Germany and in Switzerland — the ancient *Club-law, Fustiarum or Bastonnade?* Dost thou not preach, teach, and put in practice, *le Droit du plus fort — or the right of the Strongest?* Know that thy conduct is as imprudent as it is cruel!

1st. Imprudent, because thou dost persist in aggrandizing a country which according to all discerning men, — and the judgment of thy most zealous patriots is already too large, too extensive for a republic.

2nd. Because thou destroyest by thy conduct and actions all the fine doctrines of thy great Mistress, and thy *own also;* thou moreover deprivest the French government of the necessary confidence of its own as well as of foreign nations.

3rd. Because it is thy undeniable purpose to *overthrow those states* which now labour as instruments in thy *circum-re-volutionary* plans, or expose them to the terrible consequences thereof — whereby the country itself is laid open to fresh anarchy — to more scenes of horror and bloodshed. Every violent shock of a neighbouring state must necessarily *be felt* more or less by the next frontier; but France after so many horrible convulsions certainly stands in need of a *long repose;* whatever doctrines, Revolutionists may wifully propagate to the contrary.

That the ruling factions of France desire foreign war, in order to avert being attacked within, *is notorious.* And that this has brought them all one after another to the scaffold, ruin or misery, is also true. But still it is to be dreaded, that the armies being once thoroughly possessed of the *holy flame* of

liberty, will on their return to France, remember and follow the many *bad examples*, which the Public functionaries, legislators, ministers, generals and directors have set before them; — that they will adopt the horrid abuse of power and dilapidations of public property, — and from the *New system of incorporation*, *private property* will be daily drawn into the public Treasury. They will remember and *avenge*, the numberless injuries, done to their *families*, *connections* and *friends* — to *themselves* and to their *country;* — they will probably avenge the forcible requisitions which tore them from all that was dear to their hearts; — in fine, the spirit of liberty may become degenerated during six years practice, into a spirit of *strolling and marauding*, — and that many will refuse to return quietly to their cots — to their ploughs, is not to be doubted. All these evils General, are very probable — and thou must certainly know that they are aggravated by thy late heroic plans of incorporation etc., which breathe so much perfidy to the Venitian and German dominions. Dost thou not know that such injuries must beget vengeance, which will ultimately fall upon the authors of them? Thou hast moreover General given a dreadful example to all ambitious princes, who after some fortunate enterprise may, inspite of faith and justice endeavour to effect some *Circum-re-volution* in favor of their own states. Each new acquisition or inheritance of a prince, or newly created republic, may inspire the mind with thy ideas of ambition, — of conquest, — of plunder, — and thus produce new convulsions and dismemberment of peaceful states. In fine, thou hast opened a poisonous source, — thou hast given dreadful precepts of an eternal warfare among the European states. Thy conduct, general, is also *cruel! — cruel in the extreme!* not only that thou hast taught and exercised *force* and *violence* before *faith and justice;* but thou hast thereby destroyed all confidence — all belief of public faith, honor, and sincerity: for whenever a great and powerful man forsakes, and *violates* those maxims and rules of such *national virtues*, then he becomes more the picture of a *Lion* amongst a group of surrounding animals, than the sublime image of his Creator — appointed to regulate the manners and duties of his fellows-creatures.

That animal conscious of his own strength, knows no other law than that of nature, and altho naturally cruel towards his equals in size and strength, he generously disdains to *molest*, much less to *devour* his inferiors: but the man of power exercising that law which his own reason forbids, acts *wrong* and *barbarous*, — without sentiment of humanity which is so conspicuous in the brute and which should render *Men* far superior to the former; but the evil does not end here, for thou destroyest all *hope* and *faith* — yes all *hope* — the last consolation of suffering humanity! Thy example inspires all the *wicked* — with *boldness* and *cruelty*; and the *good* — with *fear* and *despondency*.

When the pest of sedition and open rebellion — when every *mean* and *vile* passion in the breast of the most notorious characters in a nation, have once armed the people with dreadful weapens, — when the friends of reason wish to wrest the sword of anarchy, from lawless and poluted hands — what language are they to speak? what argument of order and justice, morality and religion, of right and wrong, are they to enforce, in order to restore public conviction and confidence? when alas! the force of expression for every social and sublime virtue has been exhausted in the excuse for carnage and devastation, must not then every declaration of faith and justice, every protestation of sincerity, honor and generosity, have a contrary effect upon a deluded multitude on those miserable nations so repeatedly decevied?

Confidence will be spurned at by suspicion; faith and honor — be despised by treason; and humanity — be laughed at by calous indifference, arising from the habits of cruelty!

Tell me great General, Man of the people in France, Apostle of liberty in the Universe! Tell me is it possible thou canst read without a blush of shame the curious manifestos of thy legislators to the British nation, on the subject of the invasion of England and the destruction of their constitution, the idol of the whole world for several ages?

What impression dost thou think such master-pieces of declamation horrid in their contents, must produce in the breast of every true Briton?

When thy armies entered the enemy's country thou didst call out to the inhabitants — *Peace unto cottages — war unto Palaces!* All Europe was struck with wonder at a language never before heard, never uttered by any warlike hero, carrying the arms of death or liberty: — the trembling world scarcely dared to cast a glance of fear on the first theatre of the war — in anxions expectation of the wonders thy violent apostles of liberty would produce. Now General behold the contiast! every species of cruelty, devastation and carnage followed the steps of thy republican hosts, in a tenfold multiplication of those of the Royal armies of a lIthy predecessors; — the peaceful Cottager not only lost his cattle as a hundred years ago, but he lost his habitation. His wife, — his daughters were debauched by a horde of savages, and he with his sons forced to join the marauders each against his neighbour. The only differerence between the cottage and the palace is, that at the conclusion of the peace, the rich and mighty get permission to *sell or exchange their* mansions and estates; — which indulgence no doubt seems more suitable to the notorious plans of *circum-re-volution.* — Such has been the brilliant issue of that beautiful meteor, of a great nation, which pretended to carry the sacred sentiment of justice under its wings and in its bosom.

And thou General how art thou fallen in glory! Instead of granting a reasonable peace to *all thy enemies* upon the most honorable terms for France, — thou hast ingloriously bargained a treaty to the most powerful of them, and art now endeavouring to burthen a very dishonorable peace on the shoulders of the *weakest* and *forsaken* part of them all. From a great and extraordinary warrior, thou art become a common negociator: what is easier than to negociate with a force and power to *dictate* our own terms?

But observe General, there is not a petty Prince in Germany whose simple petty minister however ignorant he may be, does not clearly comprehend the system of thy sublime politics of *Circum-re-volution*, and who on his part would not execute all thy precedents, and *circum-revolutionize* the territory of his master and extend it to the farthest confines of the *Earth*, — nay if possible he would *incorporate the Moon* as one of the New departments of his most gracious masters

dömin ons: all this he would do, in order to p: s for a great man in this enlight ened age. Instead of rejecting with a noble displeasure — as the world had a right to expect from thy talents — the base, rediculous proposals of thy constituents; — instead of their solemn professions, protestations, and engagements with mankind, before the face of Heaven and Earth, — thou sufferest thyself to be made a mere *subaltern*, — a *tool* in the present ignoble proceedings of thy country! This might be excused and pardoned in every other French General, but not in a *Buonaparte!* not in a *wondrous conqueror* to whom it became a sacred duty to assist the fallible memory and weak minds of the Parisian Counceils — to save both the cause and the honor of thy country, — the cause and honor of mankind. But Alas! the conqueror descends so far from his great character and reputation as to become instrumental, — materially instrumental to the perfidious politics of an over-bearing Directory, of five ambitious tyrants. He descends, to persuade — nay, perhaps to *oblige* a *Noble Sovereign* to adopt measures which his great heart may hold in abhorrence, — measures to which none of his illustrious predecessors, would ever have condescended! It seems to have been resserved for thee Great General, to exhibit to the world, the rare Phenomenon, that a Directory of France, preaching justice, honor, and humanity to mankind, should induce, — perhaps *force* a Sovereign Prince whom they have branded as a despot, to *violate* that — which hitherto had remained sacred amongst all nations; viz the property of a third! — to violate that, which should be held sacred to every man and sovereign — viz his *plighted faith*, *solemn duty*, and holy engagements. You, the Apostle for Justice and liberty Compel good Monarchs — „Arbitrarily to dispose of states and countries, which in confidence threw themselves under the protection of *Imperial Laws solemnly sworn to*, by the first of Sovereigns under the reciprocal duties of the Union, or Integrity of the empire, and of all its members."

This General! Alas! has been reserved for thy great talents!

Now pray represent to thyself for one moment the sublime portrait of what thou mightest have been! — instead of what thou art!

It is impossible that the judgment of Nations and posterity, can be indifferent to thy mind; — this judgment is not to be corrupted — it is *bribe-proof!* conquest can neither charm nor enslave it. The conquered *General Kosciusko* partakes of the sentiments of real pity, and esteem of the whole world — This consolation forms his happiness in his private life, among his friends and new acquaintance in the Western World. The least shade which public opinion has thrown on the greatest of the French Generals, *consigns them quickly to oblivion:* many of them have fallen victims to popular fury or treachery, and Europe saw and pitied their fate. But what sympathy canst thou expect General from indignant nations, when some of thy Directors and Generals, are conducted to Rochefort — after having merited the gratitude of the great nation and future generations? Thou General didst conquer one of the most formidable Bulwarks of Europe, the Key to the German Empire viz *Mentz* and the *Rein-Schantz*, and all the left border of the Rhine, by thy intrigues at Campo Formido, — and thy most convincing Logic is the supreme will, and pleasure „*Voeu invariable du Directoire*," i. e. of thy five Parisian Masters. In Italy, — thou hast bid the Rhine to flow half in Republican — half in Monarchical streams. Therefore any treaty, or rather any French *mandate*, executed at Campo Formido to be *signed* at Rastadt, will attach all its immortal honors to thy dear Person.

Hence results thy new and curious system of Diplomatic Negociation, (viz) *the first proposition of treating at Rastadt, to begin with the Ultimatum* of Campo Formido; this also accounts for the great haste of thy substitutes at Rastadt, whose chief force of eloquence and sound reasoning, consists solely in the *Bayonnets and Cannons* on the borders of the Rhine. I am sadly afraid Great and Mighty Conqueror of Europe, that out of mere complaisance to, — or fear of thy imprudent Mistress, thou art now risking the great chance to drown all thy weight of glory in the Ocean — or to split thy massy *Force* against the *Cliffs* of Albion.

It is the *authority* of thy arms which replaces men — the constituted Authorities, the Elections — the halls of Judicature! ! ! Nay, — it directs and

dictates the speeches and measures of thy great Legislative assemblies, — all the publications at home — and thy negociations abroad.

Had the unfortunate Louis made use of one hundredth part of the authority which he *legally* inherited from his illustrious Ancestors, at the breaking out of the Revolution, — and only one grain of that tyranny, which thy abominable factions incessantly exercise — alas! above two millions of souls would *now be alive*, and twenty millions *would not be groaning under the agonies of terror and misery.* One million would have been saved from absolute *starvation*, many of whom daily expire in the open fields while satisfying the calls of nature in devouring the grass, and roots of herbs and trees!

Five hundred thousand Warriors would not now *be cripples.* Milliards of Property would not be robbed and plundered nor spent for the honor, glory, fame, and benefit, of five *Parisian*, *Batavian* and *Cisalpine Tyrants!*

The greatest and finest part of Europe would not have been laid waste, and reeking with Rivers of blood. The most sublime, the most sacred virtues of social life, and happiness, would not have been scandalously destroyed; mankind, human nature, reason, and common sense, would not have been so shamefully outraged! To describe or express all the horrors and misfortunes attending this revolution and which would *thus* have been avoided, is beyond the power of man, who can only exclaim *from such evils, Good Lord deliver us!!*

Thou hast followed the gospel of thy friend the *Abley Sieyes*, viz „that „Revolutions bring *riches* and *prosperity unto* the poor, (unto the wicked) but „*poverty* and *ruin* unto the great, (the good, and the *passive* race of men)" — Thou General hast made the greatest inconsistences agree together, in this *age* of *light* and *novelty.* Thou hast destroyed the oldest Republic in the world, as founded by Attila; — thou hast overthrown most of the Italian states of which every town, every village, has tasted the bitter fruits of French liberty, in the plunder, carnage, burning etc. committed by thy soldiers, under the sweet embraces of fraternity and professions of humanity. In one part of Italy thy Bayonnets have *supported* what thou callest the *despotic thrones* and Governments of Parma, Toscana, and

urin etc. and *Genoa*, *Modena*, *Reggio*, *Brescia*, *Milan*, *Venice and Cremona*.

In the former thy Jacobin emissaries excited revolutionary troubles which thou tookest the great merit upon thee to *suppress* and to punish, — and in the latter thou didst *suppress* and punish all those measures *opposed* to thy levelling principles. Thus thou *foughtest for, and against revolutions*, with the *same armies*, with the same principles, at one and *the same time*.

Thou didst openly profess to censure and despise the pomp and extravagance of illustrious Princes and Sovereigns when at *the same time*, thou, as a simple *Citizen General*, hadst more numerous courts — more brilliant attendants in thy suit, than any Sovereign of the age travelled with in Italy before, Thou hast *outdone* in point of grandeur a hundred degrees *His Holiness* the *Pope* and the *King* of *Naples*, in their journey to Vienna: and also the late *Emperor Joseph*, when he visited Italy, France and Flanders. — Thy *Citizen Spouse* did also travel with all the magnificence and pomp of an illustrious Princess, escorted every where by a numerous guard of cavalry — and did not she and thou attend at the most extravagant public feasts, balls etc. of every kind — and this at a time, when thou wast *conscious* that thy unreasonable, unheard of contributions, and requisitions had caused a scarcity of every necessary of life *never before experienced in this abundant country?* Did not all thy courtiers wallow in luxury, and extravagance, at the time so many thousands of the inhabitants were literally starving, and many totally ruined? Didst thou not issue *thy orders and commands, in a more absolute style than Alexander the great did at the conquest of Persia*? And all this General thou didst do under the name of a *french Citizen General*; which if the first Sovereign in the Universe had done *half as much*, thou and thy masters would have been the first to call him a *Brigand Couronné*, and *his head would have been taxed* by thy dear country men! Thus thou seest general, how the *same things*, are looked upon in different lights when they are called by different names, and performed by different persons.

Amongst so many marvellous things to which the revolution of thy country, has given birth, we find monarchies and princes, republics and republican factions, continually overturning, diminishing or disappearing — and others fortifying, aggrandizing or forming a fresh; — we find some Monarchs obliged to protect *small trading republics* against french liberty and fraternity, for the *security and welfare of their own States*, — and resist and destroy *overgrown ones*, for the very same reasons. But this is thy levelling system. We have seen thy marauding republic, ranging about to attack with the fury of a tyger and the *tyranny of the most despotic monarchy*, every thing that came in its way. We have seen a coalition formed among *Monarchs* to defend the *cause of mankind, and their own existence*, with all the pusillanimity, irresolution and dissention of a supine republick. We see the most perfect theories of virtues, the most sublime systems of morality, — have produced the cruel practice, the most barbarous measures that human depravity could possibly invent. We see *in the midst* of their *fraternal kisses*, and *republican hugs*, nothing but *anarchy*, ruin and starvation within, — pillage, tyranny and amputations, abroad. Amidst *solemn protestations of universal benevolence*, organizing unheard of *ferocity*, to feed the spirit of national hatred unknown before, — the vilest of all human passions is instilled in the hearts of Frenchmen with the milk of their nurses; — their souls imbile it like the principles of the gospel and doctrine of worship. This spirit of implacable hatred is not confined to rival nations — No! it is organized amongst the enlightened citizens themselves, — from one Frenchman to another who in the least degree may differ in opinion, in principles of religion, of politics, of morality. All the religious crusades during the barbarous ages of the prosecution of heretics and unbelievers within the last thousand years, have not caused so much blood shed and devastation as the short time of seven years of the French revolution: mankind have crawled as it were towards civilization, arts, sciences, and philosophy; and being arrived at a certain degree, the light of science has dazzled the eyes of millions, and turned their brains so much, as to make, them turn back full speed into barbarity and ignorance: and this

merely from the wrong application of the light of philosophy. And when thinkest thou Citizen general, that the carreer of all the mischief which thou hast, spread in the name of thy Republic will be stopt? — When dost thou think thy overgrown Mistress *insolent*, and her first Citizen Gallants, are to enjoy the sweets of her bloody labours?

Have not all her administrators at home kept pace with the bloody wars and carnage abroad during the last eight years of pretended liberty?

Have not millions of property been plunderd and squandered away again with the same *bagatelle importance*, as ten thousand citizens were led to be slaugtered in assaults, in pitched battles, or drowned in rivers; — and the most curious contracts, were they not settled by the weight of gold and corruption in the same manner as towns and batteries were taken by the weight of treason, cannons and bayonets?

All the ties of life — all social virtues — social duties and social happiness are torn asunder, — and perhaps can never be united again but by the same desperate weapons. Thou General must *restore* the respect of children due to their parents, the duty of servants to their masters, — obedience and submission of labourers and artizans to the citizens their employers. Thou must *restore* gratitude to benefactions — pity to humanity, — faith and confidence to government aud public credit, justice and equality to laws and decrees, — inviolability to the constitution and private property, — honor and economy to administration and finance; — in fine, thou must restore morals to thy country, — religious and political liberty to mankind! Thy numerous public feasts and illuminations form but a *sorrowful contrast* with the long list of ruined families — starved rentiers, and famished state Creditors. The *pomp* of adopted national decorations, dresses, scarfs, cloaks and plumes, are a *poor counterpart* to millions of nacked good citizens, — men, women, children, ragged soldiers, — sailors, — the defence of thy Republican thrones. The licentious factions boasting of republican liberty and fraternal blessings, are *rediculous side-pieces* to the massacres, — shootings, drownings, arrestations, transportations, and exiles occasioned by every

trifling difference of opinion from their own, — or of those Legislators, who dare claim the inviolability of their own laws and sacred constitution. Their pompous declarations of national greatness, dignity, and generosity, may be contrasted with the total ruin of thy dear Republic, of its marine, commerce navigation and its manufactures — by its unparalleled Bankruptcies, Pillage and Piracies, — by the overbearing insolence and tyranny of its rulers towards its neighbours, in the persons of their ministers; and by the universal discredit, defidence, suspicion, fear and detestation of all reasonable men. Those horrid factions have convinced the Universe, that all *their professed Rights of men*, have been a miserable farce, a bloody Carricature to real liberty, equality, and fraternity! All reasonable Beings must with one voice exclaim. —

If Providence has not yet crushed all the political Assassins and Regicides of France, — it is, because they have not yet fulfilled their mission as scourging pests amongst mankind! — it is, because they have not filled the measures of their crimes! Ah Buonaparte! Canst thou read this letter without a glow of shame on thy cheeks? — Do not let thy conquering indignation be directed against the author of it. — He wishes to render ample justice to thee and to all men! — Behold the precipice into which thy glory, thy name &c. are on the point of being plunged! — Thou mayest still turn back! If thou wast really born to *dictate*, and prescribe to Nations and to Sovereigns, — turn thy attention to thy adopted country, to thy generous Nation, — to thy own Legislators and Directors. *Prescribe* unto them, *fidelity*, *good faith*, *justice*, *moderation*, *and brotherly love*, to be their guide in the final *regeneration* of order, tranquillity and peace!

Sovereigns.

Can ye be ignorant of the designs avowed so openly by the French factions? The faction that since 20 June 1792 has suppressed and does still *stifle the will* of the french nation, is advancing with giant strides towards Universal Republicanism. It knows how to estimate your ambition, which is the object of its plan for seduction. On this plan is your annihilation, — your destruction written. What! sould ye perish, because, the French blandished your favorites and exhibited their hideous crimes under some brilliant varnish?

They wish to take by force of arms your neighbours territory, because they have seized upon everal, and given *some* to you. Think ye not that they will tear it from you again as they have already *wrested* it from the legitimate Sovereigns? Will ye allow them to be your masters in morality? Their *plausible* reason for *extortion*, *is* for the *Arrondissement* of your States; but their *real* object is a *hellish subversion of all monarchies.*

Well, your own subjects will undermine your thrones in order to recover that unrestrained *brute* liberty, which they received from nature, not considering that right *eternal*, *inalienable* and *imprescriptible* only in civil society. The French will one day *accuse you* of what is *their own work.* Thus in the aggrandizement of your dominions *without*, ye will be enfeebled and subverted by the influence of opinion *within.*

What constitutes the Royal dignity — attached to Sovereigns?

Public Opinion. But ye weaken that dignity every day, and when ye shall have totally destroyed it — an acknowledgment will atone too late. From that moment will your sceptres fall in dust, and your existence be no more!

One must indeed be insensible not to dread the *enthusiasm* which the emphatic discourses and proclamations of the French Directory must produce in the minds

of the multitude viz „Oh how glorious to be a French citizen! What glory what „dignity, to be a Freeman — a true Republican, worthy of belonging to the Grand „nation! to consider that the fate of France and of all Europe be at the disposal of „Republican Electors! — that a Reunion of Republicans will replace that of Kings."

Do ye *Sovereigns* not perceive in these ideas, the harbinger of the *down fall of your thrones?* Without the gift of prophecy, it is not difficult to foresee such events, by others still fresh in mind; — the influence of which on the human heart, we all know. In the order of nature *there is no effect without a cause.*

It is the same in morality; for, when there is a connexion and consequence between human Actions, the first produces a second, a second a third etc. — thus the influence of passions is the same as that of nature.

The better to guide your steps on the brink of the abyss with which ye are threatened, I wish ye to replace yourselves at the epoch, prior to these miracles, — sad fruits of the politics of the age! Do ye not shudder at the consequences they have already produced? Do ye not apprehend some errors in the scale of proportions, which ye may have made of the perversion of the human heart, and of the dykes which ye mean to oppose thereto? Ah Sovereigns! believe the sentiments of a friend of order — of public happiness, — of a person whose only object is to prevent the success and triumph of crimes! *Morality is indivisible!* — it is the will of God, — it is for the happiness of man alone, — it is engraven in the hearts of all people.

What earthly being has the right to raise himself superior to this supreme will?

As soon as he loses sight of this Polar star, does he not wander in the dark, on an ocean of uncertainties, of errors and crimes? For if what we term *politics*, gives power to one criminal to act, it will sanction a thousand to do the

same; and if any one to satisfy his ambition has a right to put a dagger in the hands of a mad man, his enemy has the same right to arm a million. On the succes of either party, does virtue or wickedness depend. Did the All-wise ever intend that the fate, the happines, of the hnman Race should be dependent on a like struggle, on so terrible an alternative! Nations finding social order necessary to man, appointed chiefs to preside over them! — their existence depended on that of society. Helas! it is now to be dreaded that the *hatred lately organized against these chiefs, will destroy, — the annihilaters themselves.*

Sovereigns. Pardon this earnest appeal to your attention, the subject is momentous! your reunion is dreaded by the enemies of your repose, because they know your security depends thereon. Consider the active vigilance arround your ministers at Paris, — the constraint they are under even in their private relations with friends. They dare not form friendly societies among themselves, — the national Arguses immediately discover a coalition. They look upon the Directory in the same light, as heretics of old — did at the inquisition.

What violent measures has not the French government forced England to adopt in order to protect on the seas its own property, and that of neutral powers, from the privileged pyrates of the Grand nation? Behold what is passing in *Italy and Switzerland!* — ye will then know how to appreciate French gratitude towards those who have lately rendered them such essential services. Europe, perhaps the whole Universe will shortly receive their laws, and curb under their yoke. The Congress at Rastadt is a sad omen. The very honorable peace there proposed, cannot fail to lead you all still more securely in the high road of honor. Do they not allot unto you as your legitimate indemnity, the territory on the right of the Rhine? But from whom will it — from whom must it be taken?

Judge not unfavorable of me ye Sovereigns, „if in this address I have expressed the sentiments of a proud generous heart, sorely afflicted. Experience has not enabled me to overcome, nor to stifle the sensation these mighty evils which await you and all society exite in my mind. It is this sensation alone, that induced me to trouble you in this appeal. When the *Vessel* is on the point of being *wrecked* and lost, each passenger has the right to say, at least what he conceives to concern the salvation of all!

People of the Earth.

Alltho it be well known to every man of sense that Francew perfectly insolvent at the breaking out of the Revolution; still from the pompous declaration of the Rights of men, — from the flowery speeches the Solons, the Cicerons and Demosthenes of their soil in 1791, 1792, 1793 poor Frenchmen and millions of other persons in Europe, were led to think, that the *inexhaustible* resourses and finances of the country, together with the *infallible* measures and virtues of the newly enlightened Revolutionists, would in the end regenerate a golden age. The first proposition produced others still more extravagant, untill the extremes of French fancy begot chimera, — chimera begot madness, and madmess begot destruction? Hence it happened that after having exhausted all their own resources — after having seized and squandered away all the treasures etates and revenues of their Sovereign, Princes, Nobles, Priests and of thousands other rich inhabitants, — all the precious effects of the Palaces and Churches, after pillaging millions upon millions in money and kind, from other European

States, especially Belgia, Holland, Italy and Switzerland; the better part of Germany, — the richest countries on the Continent; — after having ruined all their Rentiers, and Foreign State creditors — and sacrificed several millions by barbarous inhuman massacres at home, by furious battles abroad — by banishment and perpetual exiles of their countrymen — the Ruling depots of the grand and generous Nation, after eight years of *golden* decrees, declarations, professions etc. thought it necessary in Octr. 1797 solemnly to declare the *Grand Republic insolvent!!!*

And what sort of insolvency? For the honor of mankind in general, be it recorded, — such an insolvency never *did* happen before, and we may hope never *will* again happen! because it is almost impossible to conceive that similar Monsters, and similar otrocities as have attended the Frecnh Revolution can ever happen a second time, — unless human nature change into savage brute on this earthly Planet, and return to Chaotic confusion. Amidst this situation of unparalleled misery — pagan bloodshed, and pomp, despotism, and the splendor of Asia; — the tyrany, slavery and cruelty of Africa, were all displayed by the extravagant Directors, Ministers and Legislators at Paris: — and with all the haughiness of an Alexander — the despotism of Moroccain princes, the nation *was ordered* to continue the war, to prolong its own misery with that of other nations, untill the thirst for blood, for property, devastation carnage and plunder, should be satiated. The following lists which are as correct, as objects of such magnitude can be, will convince the world — „that every ruling „faction in France of about 10 to 20 men, could easily sacrifice from 10 to 20 „millions of their Countrymen, to obtain in other parts in Europe similar plun„der." And for what? Why these 30 Millions of souls have assuredly to thank

their *Mob-Sovereigty*, — this *Philosophical Foolscap* of enlightened Republicans, for a most brillant system or a collection of systems of *liberty in theory*, — and for the sad experience of full seven years *complete slavery in practice!* — and are they likely to get free again? From the present symptoms of the modern calls on the French Nation, to organise *hatred* against England and Sovereigns one would almost predict a fresh æra of Crusades — the Universal summons for Christians to unite against Saracens and Infidels in liberty, *irrevocable decrees*, — with to sweep Kings and Englishmen from the face of the Earth.

CRIMES

committed

during

the French Revolution.

1789.

APRIL.

Plunder of M. Reveillon's manufactory.

JULY.

The city of Paris takes up arms, and ſeizes the arms of the hoſpital of Invalids, amounting to 30,000 muſkets and 20 pieces of canon.

Great diſturbances in the Provinces, particularly at Lyons and Franche-comté, where the mob pillaged the churches, and revaged the property of the nobles. At Strasburgh they deſtroyed the archives.

Aſſaſſination of Meſſrs. Foulon and Berthier.

AUGUST.

Aſſaſſination of M. Duchatel, the Mayor of St. Denis.

Damage done by the peaſants at Senozan, to the amount of 40 milions of livres, within 25 leagues in circumference.

Violent riot by the mob at the bakers doors.

SEPTEMBER.

The mob deſtroyed the priſon of St. Lazarus.

All church plate ordered to be ſent to the Mint.

The National Aſſembly ordered every citizen to contribute a *quarter* of his income within fifteen months.

VIRTUES

profeſſed

in the Rights of Men &c. &c.

during

the French Revolution.

1789.

MAY

The Clergy renounced their pecuniary privileges.

Renunciation of pecuniary privileges, by the Nobility.

JUNE

A re-union of the three orders took place.

AUGUST

Decree, reſpecting the King's inviolability; of the indiviſibility and hereditability of the crown of France.

Decreed the liberty of the Preſs.

SEPTEMBER

Ninety-one wives of artiſts preſented their jewels as a patriotic gift to the National Aſſembly.

The King ſent his plate to the Mint, to relieve the wants of the Nation.

OCTOBER.

The King and Queen ordered all the cloathing of the poor that were at the pawnbrokers to be redeemed for them, not exceeding 24 livres each.

NOVEMBER.

Letters de Cachet aboliſhed, and committees appointed to relieve thoſe in priſon.

DECEMBER.

It was decreed that the proteſtants and diſſenters were to have the ſame privileges as Roman catholics.

their *Mob-Sovereigty*, — this *Philosophical Foolscap* of enlightened Republicans, for a most brillant system or a collection of systems of *liberty in theory*, — and for the sad experience of full seven years *complete slavery in practice!* — and are they likely to get free again? From the present symptoms of the modern calls on the French Nation, to organise *hatred* against England and Sovereigns one would almost predict a fresh æra of Crusades — the Universal summons for Christians to unite against Saracens and Infidels in liberty, *irrevocable decrees*, — with to sweep Kings and Englishmen from the face of the Earth.

CRIMES *committed* during the French Revolution.

1789.

APRIL.

Plunder of M. Reveillon's manufactory.

JULY.

The city of Paris takes up arms, and ſeizes the arms of the hoſpital of Invalids, amounting to 30,000 muſkets and 20 pieces of canon.

Great diſturbances in the Provinces, particularly at Lyons and Franche-comté, where the mob pillaged the churches, and revaged the property of the nobles. At Strasburgh they deſtroyed the archives.

Aſſaſſination of Meſſrs. Foulon and Berthier.

AUGUST.

Aſſaſſination of M. Duchatel, the Mayor of St. Denis.

Damage done by the peaſants at Senozan, to the amount of 40 milions of livres, within 25 leagues in circumference.

Violent riot by the mob at the bakers doors.

SEPTEMBER.

The mob deſtroyed the priſon of St. Lazarus.

All church plate ordered to be ſent to the Mint.

The National Aſſembly ordered every citizen to contribute a *quarter* of his income within fifteen months.

VIRTUES *profeſſed* in the Rights of Men &c. &c. during the French Revolution.

1789.

MAY

The Clergy renounced their pecuniary privileges.

Renunciation of pecuniary privileges, by the Nobility.

JUNE

A re-union of the three orders took place.

AUGUST

Decree, reſpecting the King's inviolability; of the indiviſibility and hereditability of the crown of France.

Decreed the liberty of the Preſs.

SEPTEMBER

Ninety-one wives of artiſts preſented their jewels as a patriotic gift to the National Aſſembly.

The King ſent his plate to the Mint, to relieve the wants of the Nation.

OCTOBER.

The King and Queen ordered all the cloathing of the poor that were at the pawnbrokers to be redeemed for them, not exceeding 24 livres each.

NOVEMBER.

Letters de Cachet aboliſhed, and committees appointed to relieve thoſe in priſon.

DECEMBER.

It was decreed that the proteſtants and diſſenters were to have the ſame privileges as Roman catholics.

1789. *Crimes.*

OCTOBER.

The fish women obliged all females and 6000 workmen to accompany them to Verſailles, where they took poſſeſſion of the town hall, and committed every kind of devaſtation M. de la Fayette was ordered to Verſailles with 50,000 men and 25 pieces of cannon, the guards fled; many were killed.

The heads of ſeveral of the King's guards were brought to Paris fixed on pikes. The palace of Verſailles was polluted with the blood of near forty perſons killed.

A Baker, hung by the mob.

DECEMBER.

The plot of the marquis de Favras prevented, and his perſon ſeized. He intended at the head of 30,000 men to have ſeized the King, and to have maſſacred ſeveral leading members of the Aſſembly.

1790.

JANUAR.

The Chateau of Keralier burnt by rioters.

MARCH.

Conflagrations and maſſacres in Lower Languedoc.

Sale of the property of the Clergy decreed, valued at 400 millions of livres

APRIL.

Decree for the fabrication of aſſignats.

The people of Marſeilles ſeize Fort Notre Dame de la Garde, and deſtroyed it.

At Valence the populace maſſacred the viſcount de Voiſin.

Alarming and violent commotions at Toulouſe, Montauban, and Niſmes, of the catholics againſt the proteſtants being admitted to the ſame civil rights with themſelves.

Virtues. 1790.

JANUARY.

Decree aboliſhing prepoſſeſſions againſt the families of criminals.

Some of the noblemen of Britany relinquiſhed their privileges, and took the civic oath.

FEBRUARY,

Feudal power and titular diſtinctions aboliſhed.

MARCH.

Decreed that all mortages on religious foundations be aboliſhed, and become the debt of the nation.

APRIL.

Decreed that the debts of the Clergy ſhall be conſidered as belonging to the Nation.

MAY.

The right of making peace or war decreed to be in the Nation alone.

JUNE.

Suppreſſion of all the nobility, orders, titles, liveries, and armorial bearings.

JULY.

The tax on Jews aboliſhed.

DECEMBER.

Children born of Proteſtants and Catholics were decreed to enjoy the rights of citizens.

1791.

MAY.

The Barriers are opened, and the droits d'entree (impoſt duties) no longer paid throughout the interior of the kingdom.

Decreed that the puniſhment of death be mitigated to loſs of life without torture.

JUNE.

The widows and children of thoſe national guards who were killed at Nancy

1790. *Crimes.*

MAY.

The people of Paris hang ſeveral ſuppoſed thieves.

JUNE.

Diſturbances and maſſacres at Niſmes.

The ſequeſtered lands, &c. ordered to be ſold for the uſe of the nation.

AUGUST.

A mutiny of five regiments at Nancy, when many loſt their lives.

M. dAngermont guillotined at the Carouzel.

SEPTEMBER.

Dreadful maſſacres in the Colonies.

OCTOBER.

Fourteen villas were deſtroyed by riots in Dauphine.

NOVEMBER.

The populace deſtroyed the houſe and furniture of Caſtries, and occaſioned a general tumult in Paris.

DECEMBER.

Paſchales, Morlet de la Raquette, ounſellors, of parliament, and Dorimont, with M. Guiraman, a knight of St. Louis, were maſſacred by the mob in ſpite of the military.

1791.

JANUARY.

Horrors committed at Château Gauthier on Miſs Barre de Joyeuse aged 16. years.

A great riot at la Chappelle, near Paris, where great numbers were killed.

FEBRUARY.

The King's aunts were arreſted at Arnay le-Duc, notwithſtanding their paſsport.

A fanatic prieſt near Vannes inflamed the inhabitants to commit murder.

At Nismes the religious attacked the national troops, but were defeated, and all cut to pieces.

Virtues. 1791.

and the Baſtile, had penſions granted them.

Law againſt the regicides.

SEPTEMBER.

All perſons in priſon for debts due to nurſes ordered to be releaſed.

DECEMBER.

The King having uſed every method to perſuade the Emigrants to return, without effect, informed the National Aſſembly of his conduct, and they paſſed an addreſs of thanks to him.

1792.

FEBRUARY.

Motion in the Aſſembly to reſtrain to the deputies from going either to the ſocieties of the Jacobins or Feuillants.

JUNE.

A penſion of 1500 livres was granted the widow of General Dillon, &c. and 800 to each of his children, during their minority.

SEPTEMBER.

The King accepts and ſigns the Conſtitution.

Inviolability of the King proclaimed.

National feſtivals one account of the acceptance of the Conſtitution.

1793.

JANUARY.

Manly and energic addreſs of the citizens of Nantes, againſt the Convention, read in the bolom of the Aſſembly itſelf.

Deſeſe, Malesherbes and Tronchet, defend the accuſed King with dignity and juſtice.

FEBRUARY.

The city of Lyons declared itſelf in favour of Louis XVII.

1791. *Crimes.*

MARCH.

Col. Mauduit was aſſaſſinated at St. Domingo.

Maſſacre and diſturbance at Douai.

M. de Macnamara was aſſaſſinated at the Iſle of France.

The mob attack the monarchical club, diſperſed the members, and pelted them with ſtones.

The inſurrection at Toulon reported to the National Aſſembly.

APRIL.

Flagellation of the Sœurs Griſes, or Grey Siſters.

Mirabeau died, ſuppoſed to be poiſoned.

Battle between the officers and ſoldiers in garriſon at Weiſſemburg.

Sedition at Nantz, occaſioned by the inauguration of the tricoloured flag.

The King is prevented by the people from going to St Cloud.

Report of the maſſacres committed in the Venaiſin country.

Diſaſtrous recital made to the Aſſembly of the diſturbances at St. Domingo.

Maſſacre in Limouſin.

MAY.

Civil war in Le Comtat.

The Pope's effigy burnt at the Palais Royal.

M. de Maſſei aſſaſſinated at Tulle.

Maſſacre in le Vivarais.

JUNE.

Perſecutions againſt the nonjuring prieſts at the Theatins.

The King deprived of the power of granting pardon.

The King was arreſted at Varennes.

JULY.

Many perſons ſhot in the Champ de Mars, where the people had met to petition, that the King might be dethroned.

Virtues. 1793.

The king reſigns a part of his Civil-Liſt.

JUNE.

An old woman, 114 years of age, received the fraternal embrace from the Preſident of the Convention, in token of that reſpect which the French entertained for old age.

1794.

JANUARY.

The Chimneyſweepers demanded of the Convention that the Abbé de Fenelon, who had been as their father during 60 years, ſhould be ſet at liberty.

MAY.

Suppreſſion of all the Revolutionary Tribunals except that of Paris.

AUGUST.

A general liberation of 50,000 priſoners took place on the adoption of the ſyſtem of moderation in Paris.

DECEMBER.

The ſeventy-one Deputies, proſcribed by Roberſpierre, were releaſed from confinement by the Convention.

The law was repealed that granted no quarter to the Britiſh, Hanoverians, and Spaniards.

1795.

JANUARY.

The Convention decreed itſelf Debtor to the Creditors of ſuch Emigrants as had had their effects confiſcated.

FEBRUARY.

The Convention revoked the penalty of Death, for carrying on an epiſtolary correſpondence with Outlawed perſons.

1791. *Crimes.*

OCTOBER.

Maſſacre at Avignon by Jourdan's banditti, when whole families were butchered.
Inſurrection in Alſace.

NOVEMBER.

The King was guarded in his apartment by a corporal of the national guards.
Diſturbances at Montpelier.
Three hundred houſes were burnt at Port au Prince, in St. Domingo, by the people of colour.
M. Delatre conducted to the priſon of Orleans.
Maſſacres at Caen 82 Perſons arreſted.
Meſſenger from Dunkirk murdered and robbed of his dispatches.
M. Chabot enters the King's preſence with his hat on his head.
Decree interdicting the churches from the nonjuring prieſts.

DECEMBER.

M. de la Malvoſin and 12 other perſons conveyed to Orleans.
Decree compelling all the members of the Bourbon family to quit France within three days.

1792.

JANUARY.

Aſſaſſination of a prieſt of the Chateauneuf
Plan of a decree for declaring war againſt the Emperor.
Decree declaring that Monſieur had forfeited the Regency.
Burning of la Force.
Conflagrations and ravages at Port au Prince.

FEBRUARY.

Conflagrations and maſſacres at St. Domingo continue.
Conflagration in the town of Haguenau.
A deputation preſents to the National Aſſembly their homage of arms and pikes.

Virtues. 1795.

MARCH.

The Churches in Paris were again opened for religious uſe, and were much frequented.

APRIL.

The eſtates of the unfortunate Princeſs Lamballe, who was maſſacred, were reſtored to her family.
The Convention decreed the reſtoration of all confiſcated property of condemned criminals.

MAY.

Confiſcation aboliſhed.

VIRTUES
of
the Rights of Men.

Article Firſt.

1. All men are born, and *remain free*, and equal in rights — Social diſtinctions, cannot be founded but upon common utility.
2. The end of all political aſſociation is the *preſervation* of the natural and *impreſcriptible* rights of men, viz *liberty, property, ſecurity* and *reſiſtance againſt oppreſſion.*
3. No body of men, no individual can exerciſe authority, that does not emanate directly from the ſovereignty of the *whole Nation.*
4. Liberty conſiſts in the power of doing *every thing* which *is not hurtful to another*; the bounds to be determined by the law only.
5. Law alone forbids bad actions, and no perſon can be forced to do, what the law ordaineth not.

1792. *Crimes.*

The bonnet rouge (red caps) began to be the faſhion.

Riot in the Fauxbourg St. Marceau, on account of ſugar.

Commotion and aſſaſſination at Montheri.

Diſturbances and maſſacres in the town of Dunkirk.

MARCH.

Death of Leopold II. Emperor of Germany, after 36 hours illneſs only *ſuppoſed to have been poiſoned.*

Sedition at Etampes, and murder of Simmoneau, mayor of that town.

Avignon again in a ſtate of revolt, as were Arles and Carpentras.

Decree acquitting Jourdan and his accomplices.

Decree that the property of the Emigrants ſhould be ſequeſtrated.

APRIL.

Great diſturbances in Provence and Dauphine.

The French entered the Auſtrian Netherlands, under Biron, Carl, and Dillon, the latter of whom was defeated, and driven back to Liſle, where he was with his brother and others maſſacred.

Great diſturbances and battles at the Hotel de Ville (Guildhall) on account of the buſts of Meſſ. la Fayette and Baily.

MAY.

Report to the National Aſſembly of the murder of ſeveral clerks in office.

Report reſpecting the new diſturbances at Avignon.

The Abbe de Fiquemont aſſaſſinated at Metz.

M. de Briſſac ſent to Orleans to priſon.

JUNE.

Maſſacres at Bruſſels.

It was decreed that the King's brothers, and the Prince de Conde, were deprived of being French citizens, and their eſtates confiſcated.

* In this month the fatal gnillotine was exerciſed for the firſt time — in an act of Juſtice on one Pelletier for murder and robbery.

Virtues.

6. All Citizens have a right to concur in the formation of the law, which ought to grant equal *protection.* — equal *puniſhment.*

7. No man can be *accuſed arreſted,* or *detained* but in caſes determined by the law — all *arbitrary* orders and meaſures ought to be punished.

8. No Perſon can be punished but by laws *promulgated prior to the offence,* and *legally applied.*

9. Every man is preſumed innocent untill found guilty by the law.

10. No Perſon to be *moleſted for his opinion* whatever, if he does not disturb the public order of the Law.

11. Free communication of thought is the moſt precious right of man — therefore he may freely ſpeak, write and publish his Sentiments — answerable to the Law.

12. Guarantee of rights by force, for the advantage of all — but never for the particular purpoſe of thoſe to whom it is confided.

14. Every Citizen has a right to conſent, guard, ſecure, restrict, and decide upon public Contributions

15. Society has a right to demand from every Public-Agent, an account of his Adminiſtration.

16. That Society in which the guarantee of rights is not *aſſured* and the different *powers limitted, has no Conſtitution.*

17. Property is a right, *ſacred* and *inviolable.*

18. No public office is heriditary or purchaſable.

19. Fundamental regulations guarantied by the Conſtitution.

20. Virtue and talents admiſſible to all employments.

21. Equal taxation.

22. The ſame crimes, are ſubject to the ſame punishment.

1792. *Crimes.*

The people repaired to the Thuilleries, broke the gates, and over-run the royal apartments. Heroic conduct of the King.

New plot of a fictitious inſurrection. Death of the Abby Royou.

JULY.

A petition againſt the King ſigned at the Champ de Mars.

The murder of M. Saillan.

Several prieſts murdered at Bourdeaux.

Maſſacre in the town of Arles announced to the National Aſſembly.

M. d'Eſpremenil ſtripped, ſabred, and left for dead at the Palais Royal.

The Swiſs guards were ordered from Paris. The Marſeillois arrive at Paris. Ribbon cockades prohibited. Engagement in the Elyſian Fields. M. Duhamel killed in the Rue St. Florentin.

AUGUST.

Decree that all the French ſhall be armed with pikes.

Nine members of the Directory killed at Toulon, under the pretext of ariſtocracy.

A report circulated in the Thuilleries that the King wiſhed to fly.

Several Deputies complain to the National Aſſembly of the blows they have received for having declared their opinion.

At midnight the tocſin or alarm bell was rung, the ſiege and plunder of the palace of the Thuilleries. Maſſacre of the Swiſs, 12,000 killed, beſides a conſiderable number of the King's adherents. Louis XVI. and his family fly for ſhelter to the National Aſſembly. Dreadful diſturbances in Paris.

Continuation of the diſturbances. All the Ambaſſadors of the foreign powers quit France.

The King's authority was ſuſpended, and all officers appointed by him decreed to have loſt the conſidence of the people.

Virtues.

23. The conſtitution guaranties to man natural and civil rights, full liberty to go, ſtay, or depart, without hindrance.

1) Liberty to ſpeak, write, print, and publish his thoughts without inſpection.

2) Exercise any religion whatever.

3) Aſſemble peacefully, draw up, ſign, and preſent petitions.

4) Inviolability of property, or a legal previous indemnity. Alſo alienations, right of Elections for Miniſters of worship, the eſtablishment of public aid — public inſtruction — National feſtivals to keep up fraternal affection and attachment for the Conſtitution and Laws.

23. THE CIVIC OATH. — I ſwear to be faithful to the Nation, the Law, the King, and to maintain with all my power the Conſtitution of the Kingdom &c.

24. The ſovereignty is *one, indivisble, inali*enable and *inprescriptible* — it belongs to the Nation. — *No Section Department*, or *Individual* can *aſſume the exerciſe of it.*

25. Government is Monarchical; the executive power is delegated to the King, to his authority and to his Miniſter.

26. Armed force cannot be introduced in meetings for election.

— Repreſentatives of the Nation inviolable. No authority ſuperior to Law by which the King reigns.

27. After a Kings renunciation, abdication, expreſs or legal, he returns into the claſs of citizens, and can be tried like them for crimes, posterior to his abdication.

28. The national conſtituents, commit the depoſit of their ſacred Conſtitution, to the fidelity of the Legislative Body, the King and the Judges — to the vigilance of fathers, of families, to wives and to mothers — to the affection attachment of young

1792. *Crimes.*

The King and his family are conducted to the Tower of the Temple.

M. Barnave, Alex. Lameth, with ſeveral of the Ex-miniſters, and a great number of Royaliſts, are confined in priſon.

Several perſons departing with paſſports arreſted.

A Tribunal eſtabliſhed to paſs ſentence ſummarily upon all perſons ſuſpected of Royaliſm.

M. de la Porte, Comptroller of the Civil Liſt, guillotined.

M. M. Durozoi, Editor of the Gazette de Paris, guillotined.

Civic-feaſt at the Thuilleries in honor of the Sans-Cullotes killed in the affair of the 10th.

Domiciliary viſits, which meet with no oppoſition from the eaſy inhabitants of Paris Several thouſands are arreſted.

SEPTEMBER.

M. de Montmorin, Governor of Fontainbleau, although judged innocent by his judges, is nevertheleſs carried back to priſon by the people, and maſſacred.

The tocſin ſounded. Maſſacres in all the priſons and religious houſes in Paris.

Continuation of the maſſacres. M. de Bachmann, major of the Swiſs guards, ſent to the guillotine, and all the officers maſſacred.

Continuation of the maſſacres. M. de Saint Méard eſcapes from his executioners.

The maſſacres continue without any perſons oppoſing them.

The aſſaſſins begin to be weary, and demand the reward which had been promiſed them.

When to the eternal ſhame of France and frenchmen, the Comune of Paris through the Organ of Billaud de Varrenne, was thanked for their *heroic* actions, with the aſſurance that the Nation would be grateful to them; they re-

Virtues.

Citizens — to the courage of all Frenchmen.

NB. All theſe fine Guardianſhips to the Conſtitution, vaniſhed in ſmoke, in leſs than 12 months after their exiſtence.

New Declaration of Rights of Men.

For the Grand Republic 23 June 1793.

It begins — Convinced that forgetfulneſs of, or contempt for the Natural rights of Men are the *only cauſes of the crimes and misfortunes of the world* *

They acknowledge and proclaim therefore in the preſence of the ſupreme Being, — that

1. The End of Society is *common* happineſs — and Government is to ſecure to man his natural and impreſcriptible rights which are.
2. *Equality - Liberty - Property* and *Security.*
3. All men are equal by nature and before the Law.
4. The Law is the free and ſolemn expreſſion of the general will and the ſame for all, in protection and punishment. It cannot order but what is juſt, uſeful; nor forbid, but what is hurtful.
5. All citizens are equally admiſsible to public employments — and the people have no other motives of preference in their election, than virtue and talents.

* Wy *then* in the name of heaven, did they ſo ſhamefully violate thoſe, decreed and ſolemnly ſworn to, only 12 months before — Here they declare their own crimes to the face of the world.

1792. *Crimes.*

ceived 24 Livres each as a temporary reward.

For this Blood-money, they had maſſacred under the eyes of 750 Legislators, numerous conſtituted authorities, ſeveral thouſand troops of the line and near 80,000 organiſed National guards during 4 days in the priſons viz.

De Carmes, Nonjuring prieſts	264
Conciergerie, Males, Females	85
In the Chatelet — —	214
La Force, many Nobles, and Ladies, among whom the Princess Lamballe confined since the 10th Augſt.	168
Abbey, the whole ſtaff of ſwiſs officers except Mons d'Affrey the Commander — and others	159
Bicêtre, taken by ſtorm	153
Bernandine Cloisters	75
Perſons Names known — —	1118

beſides ſeveral unknown. During fifteen days before, the plan of theſe diabolical maſſacres was known all over Paris — and the Civil Committee of the Unity-Section alone oppoſed them and ſaved ſome victims, for which all its members were maſſacred in their turn. *See Prudhommes Hiſtory of French Crimes Vol. I. page 8 of preliminary reflexions.*

The terror occaſioned by theſe maſſacres induced a conſiderable number of citizens to depart for the frontiers; — of which ſeveral hundreds have ſince been condemned to death as returned Emigrants.

Murder of M. de la Rochefoucaut, Preſident of the department of Paris.

Fifty-seven prisoners of the High National Court of Orleans maſſacred at Verſailles and 79 at St. Firmin, amongſt whom were the Duke of Briſac and the Bishop of Mandes. The Mob

Virtues.

6. Liberty is the power of doing every thing that does not hurt the rights of another — its principle is nature — its rule juſtice — its protection the Law: Its moral limits are defined by this maxim. »Do not to another what you would not wish done to yourſelf."

7. Right of thought, opinion and expreſſion by printing or otherwiſe — of aſſembling peaceably — free exerciſe of worship cannot be forbidden.

Neceſſity of announcing theſe rights ſuppoſes either preſent or recent Despotism.

8. Nothing can be prevented that is not forbidden by Law; and no man can be forced to do what it does not order.

9. Safety is the protection of ſociety to each citizen, for his perſon, his rights and property.

10. Law avenges public and individual liberty in the abuſes of power.

11. None can be accuſed or arreſted but in caſes determined and inſcribed by the Law.

12. Every act againſt man where the law does not apply, is arbitrary and tyrannical; — reſpect for the Law forbids him to ſubmit, and enjoins him to repel force by force.

13. Thoſe who ſolicit, dispatch, ſign or execute arbitrary acts, are culpable and punishable.

14. Every man is ſuppoſed innocent untill declared guilty by law — if it be neceſſary to arreſt him, all ſeverity ought to be repreſſed.

15. No one can be tried and punished untill legally ſummoned by virtue of laws published previously to the transgreſſion. A law to punish crimes, committed before its own exiſtence would be tyrannical —

Here, that ever Notorious Convention is obliged to criminate itſelf, and all the Authorities exiſting, by aiding in the

1792. *Crimes.*

was headed by a Notorious Deputy, who was ſent to protect them.

Several Provincial towns, as Rheims, Lyons, &c. after the example of Paris, maſſacred their prieſts and priſoners.

Robbery of the Garde-meuble (Royal Wardrobe), to one million ſterling value.

Divorces are decreed.

M. Cazotte, aged 80 years, author of the Poem d'Olivier, du Lord Impromptu, &c. who had eſcaped the aſſaſſins of the ſecond of September, ſent by his judges to the guillotine.

OCTOBER.

The title of Citizen ſubſtituted for that of Monſieur or Madame.

Maſſacre at Cambrai.

The ſoldiers of General Dumourier's army maſſacre their priſoners.

Nine emigrants guillotined in the Place de Greve.

NOVEMBER.

The National Convention declared themſelves ready to aſſiſt diſaffected ſubjects in the cauſe of liberty.

Madame de Rohan-Rochefort carried to Sainte Pelagie, for having written to the Ex-miniſter Roland.

A revolt at Gaudeloup announced to the Convention.

Decree condemning to death all Emigrants who ſhall return to France, without excepting either women, children, and thoſe who had never taken up arms.

DECEMBER.

Decree that the King ſhould be tried.

Decreed that it ſhould be death for any perſon to propoſe royalty.

Decreed that knives, ſciſſars, and razors ſhould be taken away from the Royal Family, and it was decided that the King ſhall only have his beard taken off with ſciſſars.

Virtues.

maſſacre of the King, and his Family, whom the Universe knows to have been murdered by Non existing Laws either human or divine.

16. Law ought not to punish, but in caſes of the *higheſt neceſſity*, and the ſeverity of the puniſhments ought never to exceed the heinousneſs of crimes.

17. The Right of Property is belonging to every Citizen to enjoy, or diſpoſe of according to his pleaſure, income and industry.

18. No kind of labor, culture, or commerce can be forbidden to the induſtrious Citizen.

NB. *Vide the repeated ſeizures of all merchandize ſuppoſed to be English* —

19. Every man may engage his time and ſervices — but cannot ſell himſelf — Law does not acknowledge ſervitude but requires gratitude of the Laborer to his Employer.

20. No one can be deprived of the ſmalleſt portion of his Property without his conſent, but on public and legal neceſſity and *previous* indemnification.

21. No contributions legal, but thoſe of public want. Every Citizen has a right to watch over, and call for accounts of expenditure.

22. Public aid a ſacred debt; ſociety provides for the unfortunate either by Charity or Employment. *Alas poor Emigrants!*

23. Inſtruction, neceſſary to all ſociety to propagate reaſon.

24. Security reſults from the endeavours of all-for the ſafety and right of each.

25. This ſocial guarantee cannot exiſt without reſpect for law, reſponsability, and ſurety of all public functions.

26. Sovereignty in the People — is indiviſible, impreſcriptible and inalienable.

27. No portion of people can exerciſe the power of the whole. Individuals uſurping power to be put to death by free men.

1792. *Crimes.*

The King interrogated at the bar of the Convention.

Target refuſes to be the King's Counſel, when Lamoignon de Maleſherbes offers himſelf as advocate on behalf of the Monarch. He and M. Trenchet are accepted.

Nocturnal ſitting of the National Aſſembly, when 12 Deputies were intoxicated

The King appeared a ſecond time at the bar; M. de Seize, one of his counſel, pleaded for himſelf and colleagues in the King's defence; after which the King took leave of the Aſſembly.

1793.

JANUARY.

Louis the XVI. condemned by the Convention; 366 votes for death; 23 for death with diſcuſſion on the period of execution; 8 for death with reſpite, 2 for death after peace; 2 for the irons; 319 for impriſonment.

The National Convention deliberated at Paris on the nature of the puniſhment to be inflicted on Louis XVI. They rejected the appeal to the people.

Execution of Louis XVI. aged 38. A mournful ſilence pervaded Paris — all the ſhops and places of amuſement ſhut up.

M. Moneſtier propoſed domiciliary viſits. 6000 Emigrants arreſted in Paris on account of it.

The following were declared the enemies of France:

The Empreſs of Ruſſia,
The German Empire,
The King of Great Britain,
The Emperor, as King of Hungary and Bohemia,
The Archduke of Auſtria, Brabant, &c.
The Electors of Mentz, Treves, and Hanover, individually,
The King of Spain,
The King of Sardinia,
The States General of Holland, &c.

Virtues.

28. Right of reviſing amending and changing the Conſtitution. — One generation cannot ſubject to its laws future generations.

29. Individual right of concurring in the formation of Laws — in the nomination of repreſentatives.

30. Public functions are public duties, inſtead of rewards or diſtinctions. —

31. Crimes committed by the Agents of the people ought to be punished — none has a right of inviolability before another.

32. Right of petition cannot be forbidden, ſuſpended, or limitted.

33. Reſiſtance to oppreſſion, the conſequence of the rights of men

34. Oppreſſion of one is exerciſed againſt the whole.

35. When Government violates the Rights of the people, inſurrection becomes the moſt ſacred, the moſt indiſpenſable duty to every portion of the people.

NB. By virtue of this laſt article the French ought to be in inſurection every four and twenty hours, for, moſt of the above decreed rights have been hourly violated by every ruling faction.

Of the Conſtitutional Act

The following articles are moſt ſhamefully violated.

Article.

42. The National Aſſembly cannot be conſtituted if it does not conſiſt of more than half the Deputies.

43. Deputies cannot be examined, accuſed, or tried at any time for opinions delivered in the legislative Aſſembly.

1793. *Crimes.*

The Republics of Hambro', Lubec, and Bremen,
The Prince Biſhop of Liege,
The Duke of Deux-Ponts,
The Prince of Heſſe Caſſel,
The Duke of Brunſwick Lunenburg.

FEBRUARY.

The Convention decreed war againſt the Government of England and the Stadtholder of Holland.

The National Convention decreed that the ſoldiers ſhould have the power of electing their officers: Marat furiouſly ſupported this decree, and boxed his opponents in the midſt of the Convention.

MARCH.

The Convention decreed all Treaties between the ancient Government and the Powers now at war with France, void; and all commerce with them prohibited.

The people at Liege maſſacred nearly thirty perſons whom they took for ariſtocrates.

The Duke de Penthievre died at his eſtate for grief, at the murder of his daughter in law, the Princeſs de Lamballe; his property deſcended to his daughter, the Ducheſs of Orleans.

The National Convention, ſupported by acclamations from the galleries, decreed the formation of a Revolutionary Tribunal. All perſons confined for debt were liberated by a decree of the Convention.

A maſſacre intended to be committed on Roland, Briſſot, and ſeveral others at Paris, was diſcovered and prevented.

The Jacobin Club gave to thoſe who had borne the name of Ariſtocrats, the appellation of the *Reéls*, and demanded with the moſt unremitting perſeverance the extermination of the rich, and all perſons in easy circumſtances.

Virtues.

52. The Police appartains to it, in the Place of its ſittings, and in the external circuit, which it has determined.

96. In criminal caſes no citizen can be tried; but on accuſation received by a Jury, or decreed by the Legislative Body — the accuſed have council choſen by themſelves, or nominated officially. The Proceſs is public. The fact and intention is declared by a jury of Judgment.

98. The tribunal of appeal for the whole Republic only pronounces on the violation of the forms of law.

114. No armed body can deliberate.

119. The french people does not interfere in the government of other Nations; as it does not ſuffer other nations to interfere in its own.

This Article has been transgreſſed and violated with a vengeance, in Holland, Germany, Italy and Switzerland!!!

120. It gives Asylum to foreigners banished — from their Country for the cauſe of Liberty. — *Here ought to have been added, to all foreigners, Rebels, and Traiters to their Country.*

122. The Conſtitution guaranties to all the french, equality, liberty, ſafety property, the public-debt, free exerciſe of worſhip, common inſtruction, public ſuccours, indefinite liberty of the preſs, — right of petition, — of meeting in popular ſocieties — the enjoyment of all the rights of men —

123. The french Republic honors, loyalty courage, age, filial-piety, misfortune. It puts the depoſit of its Conſtitution under the ſafe guard of all its virtues!!! *Alas poor Yorick!*

124. The declaration of rights and the Conſtitutional Act, are engraven

1793. *Crimes.*

Danton propoſed to the National Convention, to authorize the citizens to kill all the enemies of the revolution they ſhould find. The National Convention declared the city of Orleans in a ſtate of inſurrection.

The Convention decreed death to whomſoever ſhould print or favor the reſtoration of monarchy in France, or the diſſolution of the National Repreſentation; alſo aboliſhed the inviolability of the Deputies, when accuſed of treaſon.

APRIL.

Roberſpierre excited the Jacobin Club to murder.

Marſeilles is fixed for the abode of the Bourbons. The Commune of Vernon would not permit Mad. d'Orleans to depart, on account of her being ſick, and declared they would anſwer the conſequences of her continuance. Cuſtine complained of the decree which empowered the ſoldiers to elect their own officers.

The National Convention decreed, that there ſhould for the future be three Commiſſioners with the army, veſted with *unlimited* powers.

Egalité, his Siſter, third Son, and the Prince of Conti, conveyed to Marſeilles as priſoners.

The two parties of the Convention drew their ſwords againſt each other.

The National Convention reſolved to hold no more evening ſittings, becauſe they then felt the effects *of wine.*

Blanchelande, late Governor of St. Domingo, died with great fortitude on the ſcaffold.

MAY.

All the printing preſſes of publications which did not breathe pure Jacobiniſm, ſuch as thoſe of Briſſot, Condorcet, de Prud'-homme, de Rabaut, &c. were deſtroyed.

Virtues.

on Tables in the bosom of the Legislative Body and in the Public Palaces.

Collot D'Herbois Preſident

Signed Durand Maillance, Duccos, Maaulle, Ch De la Croix, Goſſuin, P. A Laloy } Secretaries.

CRIMES.

continued.

1793.

Tumult in the National Convention againſt the Preſident Iſnard; the Committee of Twelve ſuppreſſed, becauſe they were accuſed with having arreſted the defenders of Liberty.

The Mountain and the Coté droit (right-hand ſide) came to blows in the midſt of the Convention — The tumult continued three hours.

100,000 Pariſians remain under arms during the whole night; the tocſin ſounding ever ſince the morning. The 48 Sections of Paris demand a decree of accuſation againſt upwards of twenty denounced Deputies, whom Marat called *Hommes d'Etat* (Men of Rank;) the National Convention beſet, and it was decreed that theſe twenty members of the National Convention, and the members of the Committee of Twelve ſhould be put under arreſt in their own houſes. The moſt remarkable amongſt them where Petion, Barbaroux, Briſſot, Chambon, Guadet, Gorſas, Lanjuinais, Vergniaud, &c.

JUNE.

Twenty-two Members of the National Convention in ſtate of arreſt.

1793. *Crimes.*

Sentence of Death was pronounced againſt twelve perſons for ſending remittances to their emigrant relations; among them were 2 young and beautiful Ladies under 18 years of age.

The Royaliſts took poſſeſſion of Nantes, and put 700 of the garriſon to the ſword.

Execution of Count de Eyland.

Burning of the Cathedral of Mayence.

JULY.

The Queen of France was ſeparated from her ſon, the care of whoſe education was intruſted to Simon a Shoemaker.

Condorcet was denounced by Chabot. Buzot, Barbaroux, Gorſas, Lanjuinais, &c. members of the Aſſembly, were declared traitors to their country. The accuſation of ſome other members was decreed.

Sandos, the Republican General, was delivered up to the Revolutionary Tribunal. Biron, another General, was accuſed of inciviſm.

Marat aſſaſſinated by Charlotte Cordé.

D'Arnaud Bauclard, diſtinguiſhed for many valuable publications, was guillotined for having received an Emigrant in his houſe as a lodger.

Louis Malesherbes and Mazeliere condemned to death for emigration.

General Santerre was taken priſoner near Tours, and killed immediately.

That infamous robbery of the ſtate Jewels & 64000 Louis d'or was diſcovered in the arreſt of Semonville and Maret in their way to Conſtantinople, where they were ſent to corrupt the Vizir who for his treachery to his ſultan loſt his head in a ſhort time after.

All aſſignats above 100 livres, which bear the King's effigy, no longer current in commerce, but were merely received in payment of taxes or national debts.

Crimes. 1793.

AUGUST.

The Convention, by a Courier, threatened the Prince of Cobourg with the death of the Queen, if he did not withdraw from France. The Prince threatened, if they took away the life of the Queen, he would deſtroy Paris and its inhabitants.

Mr. Pitt, the Engliſh Miniſter, declared by a decree of the Convention an enemy to the human race.

All the French Academies, and Literary Societies, eſtabliſhed by letters patent, were ſuppreſſed throughout France.

Coloſſal ſtatue of liberty raiſed upon the pedeſtal of the equeſtrian ſtatue of Louis XV. The failure of ſubſiſtences occaſioned conſiderable diſturbances in Paris.

Decree which commanded the French nation to riſe in a maſs.

Motion in the Aſſembly to confine the wives and children of Emigrants, except aged women, and children under 14 years of age, or thoſe who ſhall produce certificates of civiſm.

Danton propoſed a motion, that all the expences of the internal war ſhould fall upon the merchants, and that the Committee of Public Safety ſhould be charged to inflict the puniſhment of death on thoſe who ſhould be found guilty.

SEPTEMBER.

Proclamation of war againſt the French Republic made at Naples.

Le Brun and Claviere, ancient Miniſters, were delivered to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Decree for ſequeſtering the property which foreigners, but more particularly the Engliſh, poſſeſſed in France.

Decree aboliſhing the vulgar æra, which cauſed terrible confuſion by the ſuddeneſs of change forced amongſt the people

1793. *Crimes.*

Madame du Barry, General Houchard, Quentineau, and the old General Luckner, had been for ſome days priſoners in the Abbaye. The Ducheſſes de Grammont and Du Chatelet, and many of the late nobility impriſoned in the Hotel de la Force.

The number of priſoners in Paris was 2560. The Queen of France remained in a dungeon in the Conciergerie, her trial, and that of the outlawed Deputies not having yet commenced. Several of them had eſcaped, but the greater number of theſe were re-apprehended, and ſome, as Briſſot, brought back to Paris.

The City of Lyons taken by ſtorm, after which thouſands of the moſt repectable inhabitants, men, women & Children were butcherd as ariſtocrats in a manner too ſhocking to detail. * The like bloody ſeenes were repeated at Marſeilles, Toulon &c. &c.

OCTOBER.

Marie Antoinette of Auſtria, Queen of France, was carried in a tumbril with her back turned to the horſes tail and her hands tied behind her, to the place of execution, where ſhe was guillotined. In bewailing her cruel fate in tears of pity, *may Vengeance raiſe its arm on the Monſters, her murderers.*

The church of St. Sulpicies was deſpoiled of its valuables, as were the other churches, and their riches were brought to the Convention, three Sections of Paris requeſted the abolition of Prieſthood, and that the church of Nôtre Dame should be converted to the Temple of Reaſon and Truth.

It was announced to the Convention, that the Biſhop of Moulines had officiated with a pike and red bonnet, inſtead of a croſs and mitre; it is alſo ſtated that the following inſcription was affixed to the church door — „Death

* *Vide Prud-homme's hiſtory of French Crimes*

„is nothing but an eternal ſleep." The Convention applaud theſe recitals.

Andre Dumont, repreſentative of the people, wrote from Abbeville to the Convention — „I cauſe both croſs and crucifix to diſappear; I ſhall include in my proſcription all thoſe black looking animals called Prieſts, &c." The Convention decreed that the news of the deſtruction of La Vendee ſhould be transmitted to all the Departments.

New decree againſt the Prieſts.

The repreſentatives of the people ſent to Lyons wrote to the Convention, that 800 workmen laboured in demoliſhing the city of Lyons; this was in conformity to a decree of the 16th current, ordering that the city of Lyons should be deſtroyed.

Twenty-one Deputies, namely, Briſſot, Vergniaud, Genſonnet, Deprat, Valaze, Le hardy, Ducos, Boyer, Fonfrede, Boileau, Gardien, Du Chaſtel, Sillery, Fauchet, Duperret, La Source, Carra, Beauvais, Mainville Antiboul, Vigee, La Cace, with Barnave and Dupont the Atheiſt, were condemned and guillotined.

NOVEMBER.

Philip Egalité remained at Paris confined in the Conciergerie. — and the guillotined was exercied in the cauſe of humanity in ſevering this monſters head from hisbody.

Gobet, Archbiſhop of Paris, &c. abjured his clerical function, and the religion of Chriſtianity, ſaying Religion is an impoſture.

A Deputy propoſed in the Convention to guillotine all the labourers and Farmers General who ſhould prove to be monopolizers

700 perſons were guillotined at Lyons. Bextorman, late principal of the popular Commiſſion at Bourdeaux, ſhot himſelf.

1793. *Crimes.*

The wife of the Ex-Miniſter Roland condemned and executed the ſame day with five municipal officers of the Pont de Ce.

A feſtival celebrated in the cathedral at Paris; where a woman, in the character of Reaſon, received the adoration of the Convention.

Baily, hereto fore Mayor of Paris, guillotined.

The Ex-Miniſter Roland was found dead near Rouen.

Several hundred victims ſacrificed in an inſtant at Lyons, by firing upon them a la mitraile (with caſe shot) and thoſe who were only wounded were dispatched by the ſabre.

Collot d'Herbois and Fouchet, Deputies from the Convention to Lyons, wrote from thence, that the demolitions proceeded but flowly; they demanded that the exploſion of mines, and the rapid activity of fire should be employed for the deſtruction of that city.

Manuel and Cuſſy, the Deputies, and the Generals Brunet and Houchard were guillotined.

Thuriot, Chabot, Bazire, L'Aunay, d'Angers, all of them Deputies, were impriſoned. Champtort, a man of letters, cut his throat.

M. de la Verdy, Ancient Comptroller General, guillotined.

Great numbers, together with Biroteaux a Deputy, ſeveral Prieſts, and Rabas, two Jews, brothers, worth 23,000,000 livres, were executed, and their property confiſcated at Bourdeaux.

Several Prieſts were guillotined.

Chambon, a member of the Convention, Mayor of Paris from the time of the execution of Louis XVI. was outlawed and killed by the inhabitants of Tulle, with whom he reſided as a fugitive. General Lamorlere was guillotined, as was Deformeau.

58 Prieſts were incloſed in a barge at Nantz on the Loire and ſunk by the Republicans.

Barnave, Deputy to the firſt Aſſembly, and one of the chief authors of the Revolution, and Dupont du Terre, then Miniſter of Juſtice, were guillotined.

DECEMBER.

There were nine ex-nobles guillotined.

Rabaut de St. Etienne, Ex-conſtituent, Proteſtant Miniſter, with Pommier his brother, were guillotined. Claviere, Ex-Miniſter of Finance, ſtabbed himſelf in priſon. Raymond Le Veuve, Ex-conſtituent, and J. A. Raffey, guillotined at Bourdeaux.

Kerſaint, Ex conſtituent, Noel, Ex deputy, Vanden-Yver the banker and his two ſons, with Madame du Barry, were guillotined.

M. Emery the late Mayor of Dunkirk, with Peter Charles Dupark, inſpector of the Thuilleries, with Francis Prix, were guillotined.

Valadi, an outlawed Deputy, was diſcovered and guillotined at Perigeux.

Biroteau, an outlawed Deputy, was guillotined at Bourdeaux.

Above 500 priſoners of La Vendée confined at Rochfort, were shot.

Madame de Vilette, niece of Voltaire, guillotined.

Above 20 perſons of Rank guillotined at Paris, and 130 ſoldiers and citizens shot at Toulon.

Twenty-five Marine officers ſhot at Toulon. Madame Teſſier, J. Deeville an ex-jeſuit, and M. A. Moulin condemned at Paris.

1793 *Crimes.*

Duke de Biron, nephew to the laſt Marſhal, an ex-cidevant General of the Republic, condemned.

1794.

JANUARY.

General Luckner and the ſon of General Cuſtine, aged 25, were guillotined, with the Biſhop of Agar.

800 Emigrants deſtroyed in croſſing the Rhine.

General Weſterman was guillotined for not ſending to the Convention the ſtrength of the Royaliſts

The Revolutionary Tribunal of Lyons cauſed the Kings of England, Spain, Pruſſia, Sardinia, the Emperor, the Pope, and Mr. Pitt to be guillotined in effigy; and the town of Toulon, repreſented under the effigy of a woman, alſo to be burned.

The Baron de Latude, long confined as a priſonner in the Baſtile, was condemned to the guillotine, as was Madame de la Rochefoucault.

Anniverſary of the death of Louis XVI.

The property of the Prieſts, Nobles, and Bankers, apprehended as ſuſpicious perſons, was put in ſequeſtration.

The Convention decreed that ſuch chateaux (Country Seats) in the conquered countries as would not ſerve for hoſpitals ſhould be burned.

Upwards of 300 peaſants of La Vendee ſhot and guillotined at Nantes in the courſe of this preſent month.

FEBRUARY.

The Convention decreed that ſlavery ſhould be aboliſhed in all the French Colonies.

One of the Chouans (Brothers) was killed. Fourteen old Prieſts were guillotined.

1794 *Crimes*

Bloody quarrel between the Republican ſoldiers and thoſe of the Revolutionary army.

Near 500 Royaliſts were ſhot at Nantz.

M. Duchaſſaut, General Officer of the Marine, aged 85, aſſaſſinated at Poitou.

Picot, the wife of Charles Lameth, ex-conſtituent, was impriſoned.

Meat monopolized in Paris. Barrere and Le Gendre preached abſtinence from it in favour of liberty.

The Military Commiſſioners frequently condemned and excuted 500 Royaliſts of a day. 4250 were thrown into one pit.

MARCH.

The ſociety of Suirre in Burgundy, demanded that the ſon of the infamous Capet ſkould be put to death! All the horſes belonging to the labourers were put in a ſtate of requiſition.

At his time upwards of 5000 victims had been deſtroyed in the city of Lyons by the guillotine, and cannon loaded with grape ſhot.

Pepulus, Ex conſtituent, was guillotined at Lyons.

The Miniſter of Juſtice propoſed to eſtabliſh a Committee of Inſurrection, to overturn all the Monarchies in Europe.

Seventy-four prieſts, who refuſed to take the oath, were baniſhed at Nevers. Fourteen nobles, who uſed the titles of Count and Baron amongſt each other, were on that account guillotined at Dijon.

All the merchants of Bourdeaux were apprehended on the ſame day, and condemned in preſence of the guillotine to a fine of 100 millions of livres.

Hebert and his party were arreſted.

Baziere, Chabot. Fabre d'Eglantine, Julien and de Launay, all of them voters for the execution of Louis, were guillotined.

Decree baniſhing all ſtrangers from Paris.

Momoro, who had acted the Goddess of reaſon (November 10) and received the adorations of the Convention, was guillotined.

APRIL.

Danton, La Croix, Camille Deſmoulins, and Philippeaux, were arreſted and delivered over to the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Danton, Camille Deſmoulins, Herault de Sechelles, Philippeaux, La Croix, Fabre D'Eglantine, Chabot, Bazire, Julien de Toulouſe, were guillotined.

Dumas, a Deputy of the Convention, pointed out the means of knowing a counter revolutioniſt by his phyſiognomy.

Gobert, Bishop of Paris, was guillotined.

St. Juſt demanded, what is a King, compared to a French citizen?

Deſaunais, a notorious sharper before the Revolution, was condemned *only* to ten years impriſonment, for having robbed the Republic.

The rich La Borde, after having redeemed his life ſix or ſeven times, was at length guillotined.

The principal members of the Parliaments of Paris and Thouloufe were guillotined.

All the Woods from Vitré to Rennes were burned in order to diſlodge the Royaliſts.

M. de Lamoignon de Malesherbes, the defender of Louis XVI. guillotined, with 15 others.

MAY.

Near 60 perſons were excuted at Paris, among whom were the Duke de Villerois, and others of eminence.

All letters coming from abroad were detained upon the frontiers and unſealed.

From the 18th of April to this day 109 perſons had been guillotined at Paris. Several perſons were guillotined alſo in other towns of the kingdom.

The farmers general were accuſed in a maſs, and ſent before the Revolutionary Tribunal.

Seventy-one perſons, twenty-ſeven of whom were farmers general, were guillotined.

L'Huillier killed himſelf in priſon, and Rebec drowned himſelf, both of them actors in the maſſacres at Avignon, on the 2d of September.

Twenty ſeven perſons were guillotined at Arras.

Collot de Herbois was wounded by Amiral, who was condemned to death and guillotined the 25th.

The Convention decreed that no quarter ſhould be given to the English and Hanoverian ſoldiers.

Failure of a plot to aſſaſſinate Collot d'Herbois, the Republican Repreſentative.

JUNE.

Jourdan, ſurnamed Coup Tete (cut-throat) General of the army at Avignon, was guillotined.

Seventy priſoners, chiefly nobles, were guillotined at Paris and 44 at Cambrey.

Emigration of 50,000 through teror of the guillotine.

The money and jewels found in the pockets of the ſuſpected perſons in confinement, was taken away from them.

A great number of prieſts guillotined at Bourdeaux, and 300 conſpirators at Nantz.

Twenty one members of the Parliament of Thouloufe were guillotined at Paris.

Ninety-four religious perſons at Angers were condemned to banishment into Africa.

Men, horſes, proviſions and all kinds of property in France, were put into a ſtate of requiſition. Twenty-nine perſons were executed at Paris.

The ſon of Louis XVI. forced to make ſhoes for the ſoldiers, and the daughter Madame Royale made ſhirts for the Nation.

JULY.

Religious worship abolished at Liege; the prieſts tranſported, and churches demolished; 87 executed at Paris the 3d.

Seventy-one perſons were executed and forty-four condemned on the 10th.

Nieuport ſurrendered, and 130 Emigrants were put to death.

Fifty perſons were guillotined at Breſt, twenty-one of whom belonged to the defeated fleet. General Revolution at Geneva.

Above 200 were condemned and guillotined in Paris for three days, among them the Prince de Montbaſon Rohan, the Prince of Salm Kerberg, Guy Darcy, Gen. Beauharnois, Latil, I Ward, the ex-general, and Santere the Banker; alſo the famous Baron Trenck, the Marquis de Montalembert, C. A. Crequi de Montmorency, the Duke of Clermontonnere, and the Princeſs Grimaldy Monaco.

138 Bishops and Archibishops, and 64,000 Curates & Vicars, 200,000 Friars; obliged to emigrate exclusive of the Religious of the Female Sex, which are prodigious.

Roberſpierre denounced 100 Deputies in the Convention; but he was publicly accuſed.

On the 28th the Guillotine was made an inſtrument of juſtice. Roberspierre and his party were executed amidſt univerſal execrations. This formed a remarkoble epoch in the revolution. The Guillotine was *dethroned* and the reign of maſſacres and terror abolished for a while.

Sixty-eight Municipal Officers of Roberſpierre's party were executed with a Deputy and a General Officer the ſame day.

SEPTEMBER.

Talien ſtabed but not mortally.

NOVEMBER.

Carrier, the aſſociate in murder with Roberſpierre, was guillotined at Paris, and ſeveral others, his aſſociates.

DECEMBER.

The fifteen Southern departments of France opened a ſubſcription of three millions of livres, to be diſtributed in rewards for taking the lives of the principal perſons concerned in the league againſt the French, which were offered in theſe ſums:

For the Emperor	— —	400,000
The King of Pruſſia	—	400,000
The Duke of Brunſwick		400,000
Stanislaus Xavier Monſieur		300 000
Charles Philippe D'Artois		300,000
Louis Joſeph Condé	—	200,000
Louis Henri Joſeph Bourbon		200,000
Bouille l'infame	— —	200,000
Lambeſe	— —	100,000
Broglio	— —	100,000
Mirabeau Tonneau	—	100,000
Calonne	— —	30,000

What remains, to be employed in rewards to thoſe wo may aſſiſt in deſtroying any other principal partizan in the league.

1795.

MARCH.

The Convention ordered Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, Billaud de Varennes, and Vadier, to be arreſted for their cruelties under Roberſpiere. Vadier abſconded. They were convicted by the Committee of Twenty one, and ordered for transportation.

1795. *Crimes.*

A ſcuffle commenced in the Convention between Leonard Bourdon and his aſſociates, who ruſhed on Legendre, but they were repulſed with blows until ſeparated by other members.

MAY.

Decree againſt Emigrants.

A commotion took place at Lyons, when the relations of thoſe who had ſuffered death under Roberſpierre maſſacred near 70 perſons. They continued the the ſame conduct on the next day, yet they examined the priſoners that were confined in the priſons; when they did not moleſt thoſe confined for civil cauſes, but all the Terroriſts under confinement, 75 in number were maſſacred; and the day following all thoſe who had concealed themſelves, or were ſeized in their flight, were executed. The ſame meaſures were adopted in Foreſſe, Breſſe and Dauphiné, Provence, Aix and Marſeilles.

JULY.

Count de Sombreuil, the Biſhop of Doll, with 14 Exnobles and Prieſts, and near 800 other Emigrants were shot by the Republicans, which occaſioned Charette to order 300 Republican priſoners to be shot by way of retaliation. After which he ſent the Republican Generals letters ſtating the reaſon of his conduct, to prevent the like barbarities for the future, as he was determined always to retaliate.

Crimes. 1795.

SEPTEMBER.

There was an inſurrection at Chartres, when Tillier, one of the National Repreſentantives, being obliged to give his ſanction to their conduct, shot himſelf.

10GTOBER.

A dreadful maſſacre took place in Marſeilles of priſonners accuſed of terroriſm.

The French decreed all the Relations of Emigrants, down to the 4th degree, diſplaced from all public offices

It was announced in the Convention that aſſaſſinations had taken place in 10 departments and 30 communes.

1 7 9 7.

After the fall of Robespiere France at leaſt *ſeemed* to have been deliverd for ſome time from terror and tyranny; but in the night between the 3 & 4 Septbr., the army of *three Directors* threw whole Paris into freſh conſternation. All the public ſquare, bridges, turnpikes, — the legislative Aſſembly and all the conſtituted authorities, were entirely ſurrounded by Cannons and Bayonets. The alarm Guns were fired! The tocſin was ſounded! all for a *pretended conſpiracy*, in order to execute with greater facility, the moſt tyrannical acts ever practiced before. Sixty three of the moſt reſpectable Deputies, friends to *order* and *true liberty*, were dragged from their homes; ſome indeed were fortunate enough to eſcape tranſportation, but alas, they are become *miſerable fugitives*, in open contempt of that *conſtitution*, *affected* to be held *ſacred*. Thirty thouſand ſoldiers enterd Paris the 6th Sept., ſpreading alarm and aſtoniſhment amongſt peacable inhabitants; their houſes were broke into by day and by night in ſearch of new victims for vengeance. The *imperious orders* of *three men*, cruſhed in one moment the free elections of 53 departments, and the votes of above 30,000 reſpectable electors; and all the places of deputies, were filled by known Jacobim hirelings.

Sixty five perſons, Directors, Deputies, Generals, &c. were ſh ut up in *caged* vehicles, and tranſported as the vileſt criminals under ſtrong guards to the dungeons of Mount St. Michael in Normandy; there to languiſh untill their embarkment. Inſtead of another Committee of *Public Welfare*, a *Roberspierian* Commiſſion was eſtabliſhed, of which the too celebrated Abby Seyes was the Leader and Preſident. All the daily papers and preſſes were put under the *martial law* of the Police-Offiicers, and the Editors of 33 of the beſt journals were thrown into dungeons. The greater part of Roberspierian blood laws againſt Prieſts, Emigrants, Strangers &c. were revived, and it was decreed they ſhould be executed in 24 hours on pain of death. To teſtiſy the leaſt pity to theſe unhappy victims, or to attempt giving them the leaſt ſuccour in their proſcribed ſituation, was enough to be condemned to two years chains and impriſonment.